ſtituted in 1703. Here is likewiſe a houſe of correction and an orphan-houſe: 20 miles S. of Leipzig. Lat. 51° N. long. 10° 2′ E.

ALTENDORN, a town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Bigge, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

ALTEN-KIRCHEN, a diſtrict and town of the ſame name, in the county of Sayn, in Weſtphalia. It contains a caſtle, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. In the year 1661 it came by marriage into the family of Saxe-Eiſenach, which becoming extinct in 1741, it devolved to the Margrave of Anſpach. June 1, 1796, the French, under General Kleber, ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the Prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and defeated him with the loſs of upwards of 5000 men killed and taken priſoners. On the 9th of September the ſame year, the French were routed near the ſame place, with the loſs of their general, Marçeau, by the Auſtrians under General Hotze.

ALTENRIFF, a town and Ciſtercian convent in Switzerland, in the canton of Freyberg, ſituated on the river Janen: 16 miles E. of Bern.

ALTENSTEIG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Lower Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg, belonging to the counts of Falkenhain, ſituated near the river Teutſch Teya: 8 miles S. E. of Bohmiſch-Waidhoven.

ALTENSTEIG, a diſtrict and town ſituated on a craggy mountain in the Scharzwald, on the river Nagold. Since 1603 it has belonged to the ducal houſe of Würtemberg. This diſtrict likewiſe contains a village of the ſame name.

ALT-KIRCH, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Ill: 13 miles from Baſle, in lat. 47° 40′ N. long. 4° 54′ E.

ALTONA, a conſiderable town on the Elbe, cloſe to Hamburg, in the lordſhip of Pinneberg, belonging to the King of Denmark. It was originally a village, but in 1640 fell to the crown of Denmark, together with the lordſhip of Pinneberg, and increaſed in ſuch a manner, that in 1664 it obtained the privileges of a city. It contains at preſent 4000 houſes. In the year 1778 the number of inhabitants was reckoned at 24,400, who are partly Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Catholics; there are likewiſe Mennoniſts and other religious ſects, together with a great number of Jews; all of whom enjoy liberty of conſcience, and the free exerciſe of their religion. In the year 1713 the whole city, except 100 houſes, was burnt down by the Swedes under General Steinbock. It has been rebuilt in a far handſomer ſtyle, and in 1739 King Chriſtian VI. eſtabliſhed an academy here. The many manufactures make it a place of great trade, and for that purpoſe the city has obtained many privileges, both from Denmark and Ruſſia. In the year 1784 an hoſpital was erected, by the benevolent contributions of private individuals. Long. 7° 37′ E. lat. 53° 34′ N.

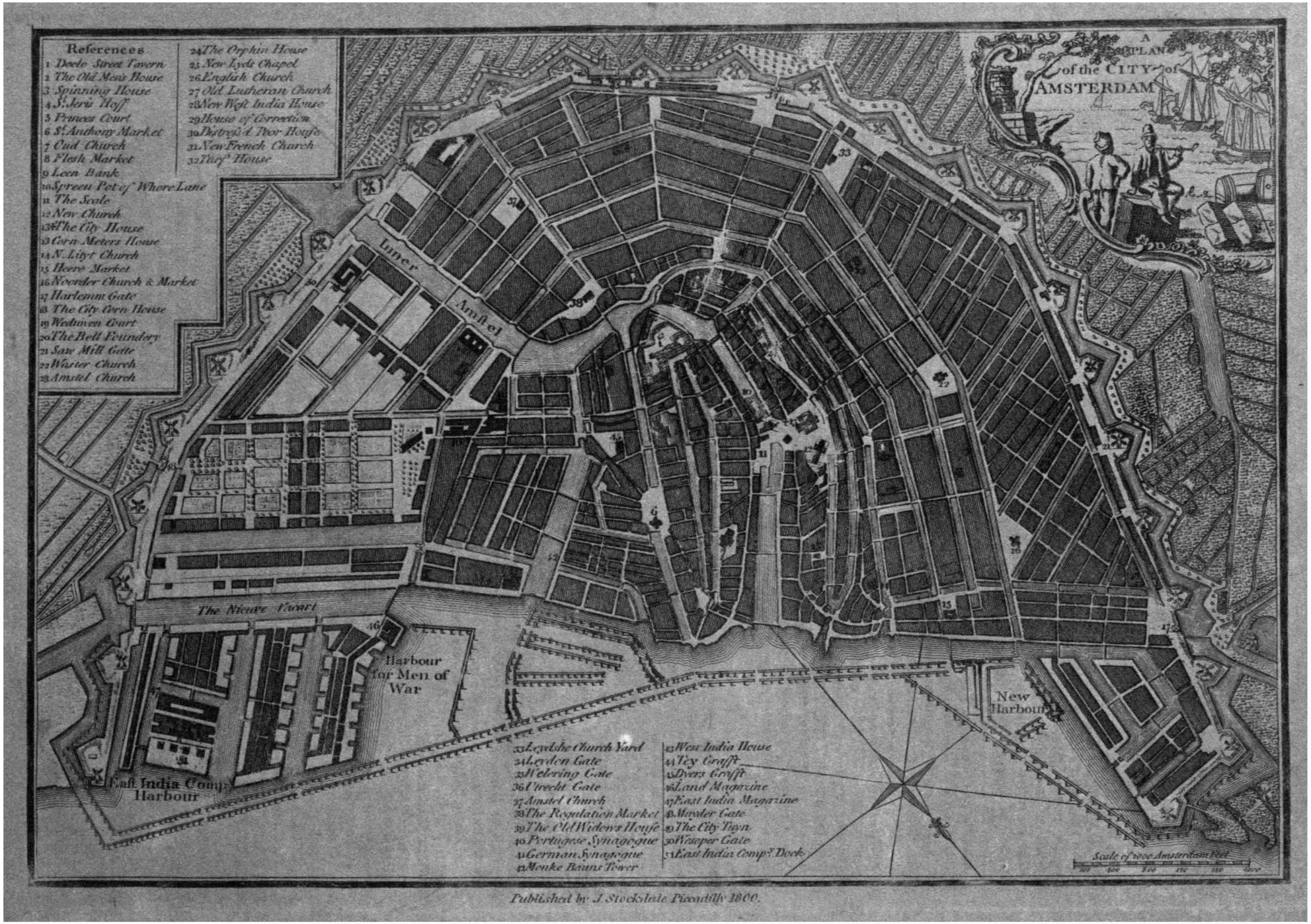
ALTORF, a handſome village, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, near the river Reuſs. It is entirely ſurrounded by hills and delightful gardens, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of the government, and the reſidence of the principal perſons of the canton. It is ſituated 37 miles W. of Coire, in lat. 46° 48′ N. long. 6° 15′ E.

ALTSTETTEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the Rhinthal; 10 miles from Appenzell and 6 from Rheineck.

ALZEY, a diſtrict and town of the Lower Palatinate, ſituated on the Selſſe, or Selsſbach. The country between Worms and Creutzenach, in the midſt of which this town ſtands, is called Alzeyergow, and is fertile in corn and wine. In the thirty years war, and in that with the French in 1688, it ſuffered greatly; in the latter it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, but has by degrees recovered itſelf. It is inhabited by Lutherans, Catholics, and Calviniſts. The Lutheran church here is attended by the inhabitants of 19 adjacent villages. Alzey contains 413 dwelling-houſes, and in 1785 had 2556 inhabitants. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Mentz, in lat. 49° 43′ N. long. 5° 42′ E.

AMALFI, a ſmall town in the principality of Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples, the ſee of an archbiſhop, with the title of a dutchy, belonging to the houſe of Piccolomini. It was formerly a powerful republic, which maintained its liberty till 1075.

AMBERG, the capital of the Upper Palatinate, in Bavaria, on the river Vils, which runs through and divides it into the upper and lower town. It contains above 1000 houſes, and, excluſive of the garriſon, in the year 1782 was computed to have upwards of 9000 inhabitants. The houſes are in general high and well built, and the ſtreets broad and clean. The principal ſquare in the midſt of the town is an exact quadrangle, and has a fine appearance. In it are the town-houſe, and the magnificent church of St. Martin, which contains many beautiful paintings, curioſities, and monuments, worthy of obſervation. Near St. George's church ſtands the former Jeſuits' college, which was given to the knights of Malta in 1782, beſides the Gymnaſium and Lyceum. This town has likewiſe a well-endowed hoſpital, 2 convents for men and 1 for women. To the latter belong a public ſchool for girls, and a newly-built magnificent church. Of the other buildings the moſt remarkable are, the electoral caſtle, adjoining to which is the council-houſe, the hall of government, where the college and chamber of juſtice meet, and the mint, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt buildings of the kind in Germany. The fortifications of Amberg conſiſt of a double wall, a deep ditch, with towers, baſtions, ramparts, and many outworks, principally erected by the French during their ſtay in the Upper Palatinate as allies of the Elector of Bavaria. The town is ſurrounded with gardens and villas. It lies 30 miles N. of Ratiſbon, in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 9° 35′ E.


References
1 Deele Street Tavern
2 The Old Mens House
3 Spinning House
4 St. Jeris Hoff
5 Princes Court
6 St. Anthony Market
7 Cud Church
8 Flesh Market
9 Leen Bank
10 Spreeu Pot of Whore Lane
11 The Scale
12 New Church
13 The City House
13 Corn Meters House
14 N. Lityt Church
15 Heere Market
16 Noorder Church & Market
17 Harlemm Gate
18 The City Corn House
19 Weduwen Court
20 The Bell Foundery
21 Saw Mill Gate
22 Wester Church
23 Amstel Church
24 The Orphin House
25 New Lyds Chapel
26 English Church
27 Old Lutheran Church
28 New West India House
29 House of Correction
30 Distryd Poor House
31 New French Church
32 Turk House
A PLAN of the CITY of AMSTERDAM
Inner
Amstel
The Nieure Voorst
Harbour for Men of War
East India Comp.
Harbour
New Harbour
33 Leydshe Church Yard
34 Leyden Gate
35 Welsring Gate
36 Utrecht Gate
37 Amstel Church
38 The Regulation Market
39 The Old Widows House
40 Portugese Synagogue
41 German Synagogue
42 Monke Bains Tower
43 West India House
44 Vly Grafft
45 Dyers Grafft
46 Land Magazine
47 East India Magazine
48 Muyder Gate
49 The City Pyn
50 Weseper Gate
51 East India Comp.y Dock
Scale of 1000 Amsterdam Feet
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port town of France, on the Engliſh Channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 1 league and a half, N. of Boulogne.

AMELANDT, an iſland of the United Provinces, in the German Ocean, on the coaſt of Frieſland. It is 4 leagues long and 1 broad. Lat. 53° 20′ N. long. 3° 15′ E.

AMELIA, a ſmall town on a hill in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church: it is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the ſee of Rome.

AMERSCHWIR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, ſituated on a branch of the river Ill.

AMERSFORT, the ſecond town of the province of Utrecht, on the little river Eem. At this place all goods are ſhipped going from Germany to Amſterdam. The trade in beer and tobacco carried on here is by far not ſo conſiderable as formerly. It lies 9 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Long. 2° 57′ E. lat. 52° 10′ N.

AMMERSEE, a lake of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria, 10 miles long and 5 broad, abounding in fiſh: 80 miles W. of Saltzburg.

AMERBACH, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the Odenwald, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, near a Benedictine abbey of the ſame name, at the conflux of the Müedt and Bilbach.

AMOENEBURG, a ſmall town of the electorate of Mentz, ſituated in Upper Heſſe. Near the mill upon the bridge of Amoeneburg, on the 21ſt of September 1762, a very heavy cannonade took place between the allies and the French, which laſted 15 hours. Both parties maintained their poſts with equal obſtinacy; but the following day the French took poſſeſſion of Amoeneburg.

AMROM, a ſmall iſland belonging to the dutchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It lies about 7 miles N. W. of Northſtrand, in the form of a creſcent, and is remarkable for nothing but its oyſter fiſhery.

AMSCHELBERG, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun.

AMSTERDAM, the largeſt and fineſt town in the United Netherlands, in North Holland, which in extent, beauty, and population, is exceeded by few cities in the univerſe, and on account of its opulence and commerce may not improperly be termed modern Tyre. It is ſituated on the Gulf of Y, and was originally a village, inhabited merely by fiſhermen. In 1380 it was a place of conſiderable trade, and in 1482 was encloſed with walls. Between 1585 and 1654 its increaſe was very rapid, principally in conſequence of many thouſand families removing hither from Antwerp, after the conqueſt of that place in 1575. The river Amſtel runs through the midſt of the city, which is built on piles of wood, and is interſected by numerous canals. In 1785 it contained 230,000 inhabitants. Towards the land it is defended by a great number of baſtions and a broad deep ditch; and by means of its ſluices the whole country may eaſily be laid under water. Towards the Y it is not fortified, but only protected by a double row of great poles driven into the ground, and joined by beams placed horizontally. The openings left at certain diſtances to admit the ſhips are ſhut at night. Large veſſels lie on the outſide of theſe poles. This city is the fifth in rank of thoſe towns which ſend deputies to the ſtates of the province of Holland. The town-houſe, the arſenals, the academy, the exchange, the bank, the prince's court, or the admiralty, the orphan-houſe, the houſes of correction and of induſtry, its numerous canals, the ſtreets planted with rows of trees, the cleanlineſs of the houſes, the various palaces, the wharfs, &c. are particularly deſerving the attention of a traveller.—Although its ſituation is not one of the beſt for commerce, yet it lies convenient for all the towns of the United Provinces to ſend their goods thither. There are 11 churches for Dutch of the eſtabliſhed religion, which is Calviniſm, with 2 French and 1 High Dutch. The Engliſh have likewiſe 3 churches, and the Roman Catholics 27 chapels or meeting-houſes. In fact, all religious perſuaſions are tolerated at Amſterdam. There are ſeveral ſynagogues for the Jews, 1 of which belongs to the Portugueſe, who are poſſeſſed of great wealth, and the others to the Germans.—The city is governed by a council of 36 perſons, who retain their offices for life, and nominate the 12 principal magiſtrates called burgomaſters, out of whom 4 are choſen every year to execute the office. The garriſon of the town is compoſed of citizens, who are divided into 36 companies, commanded by 5 colonels and other officers. The latter form the military council, but dare not aſſemble without previouſly informing the burgomaſters.—In 1757 the exploſion of a powder-magazine deſtroyed a great number of buildings here. During the diſturbances in 1787 the city of Amſterdam refuſed to admit the Pruſſian forces; but it was compelled to liſten to terms of accommodation, and to admit the troops of the States General. The Pruſſians retained poſſeſſion of the gate of Leyden till their final departure in 1788. At the commencement of 1795 this city, with the reſt of the United Provinces, ſubmitted to the French, who have remained maſters of it ever ſince. Amſterdam lies in lat. 52° 23′ N. long. 4° 33′ E.

ANCLAM, a fortified town on the river Peene, in Hither Pomerania, ſituated between Stettin and Wolgaſt. In the year 1713 it was plundered by the Ruſſians; and in 1720, at the peace between Sweden and Pruſſia, was ceded to the latter crown. In the years 1757, 1758, and 1760, during the operations in Pomerania, it was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the Swedes and ſometimes of the Pruſſians. In the year 1779 the number of inhabitants amounted to above 3000, excluſive of the garriſon.

ANCONA, the capital of the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Adriatic Sea, lies on and between two mountains, upon one of which ſtands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral church. The number of inhabitants is 20,000. The harbour is good, and improvements are continually making in it. In the middle of the old mole, which the Emperor Trajan built

built of marble, a triumphal arch is to be ſeen in very good preſervation, erected in honour of that emperor. A monument has likewiſe been built in commemoration of Pope Benedict XIV. who made great improvements in the harbour. In the year 1732 Pope Clement XII. declared it to be a free port for all the European powers; and beſides liberty of conſcience, granted merchants of every religious perſuaſion all kinds of privileges; whereupon its commerce, which had declined very much, revived. Pope Benedict XIV. by occaſion of his quarrels with the republic of Venice, took the moſt effectual ſteps to make the commerce of Ancona ſtill more flouriſhing, which in its ſtate of decay was an object of envy to the Venetians. He repaired and lengthened the old mole, thereby rendering the harbour ſecure againſt the north winds. The inhabitants of Ancona are very induſtrious; and although the trade of the town is principally in the hands of the Jews, whoſe number amounts to 5000, yet there are here many counts and marquiſſes, who are not above engaging in the extenſive commerce which Ancona carries on with almoſt all the European powers. This town maintained its independence as a republic till 1532. Prior to this it acknowledged the Pope to be its patron, but not its ſovereign. But at length the inhabitants, terrified by the frequent landing of the Turks on the coaſt, ſuffered themſelves to be perſuaded to admit of the erection of a citadel by Pope Clement VII. as a protection againſt the pirates. This point gained, it was immediately garriſoned, and the town was thereby effectually reduced under the papal ſovereignty. It was taken by the French in 1796, but ſurrendered by them in 1799 to the Auſtrians, together with 2 line of battle ſhips in the harbour, and an immenſe quantity of cannon and ammunition. Ancona lies in lat. 43° 38′ N. long. 11° 12′ E.

ANDELFINGEN, a bailiwick and village with a caſtle, in the canton of Zürich, on the river Thur, between Schaffhauſen and Winterthür, belonging to the canton of Zürich, which keeps a bailiff there.

ANDERNACH, an ancient town, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, with an electoral caſtle, ſituated on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bonn. The toll from the Rhine collected here is very conſiderable. In ſpiritual matters this town is under the Archbiſhop of Triers. Near it is an Auguſtine convent for nuns of noble extraction, called St. Thomas, which is well endowed. About 3 miles from Andernach, up the Rhine, is the White Tower, which is the boundary betwixt the archbiſhopries of Triers and Cologne. In the neighbouring country is found the Cologne ſtone (in England called French ſtone), which is made into mill-ſtones, and is produced by the volcanoes which in ancient times exiſted here. Moſt of the buildings in the towns of the Lower Rhine are of this ſtone; but at preſent it is broken to pieces, mixed with lime, and only uſed as mortar. It is of great utility in reſiſting water, and for this reaſon the Dutch fetch great quantities of it, part of which they export to America and the Eaſt Indies. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Coblentz, 16 S. S. E. of Bonn, in lat. 50° 27′ N. long. 5° 2′ E.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle: 18 miles S. S. W. of Straſburg, lat. 48° 24′ N. long. 5° 10′ E.

ANDREASBERG, a mine-town of the Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen and electorate of Brunſwick, with good ſilver-mines: 28 miles N. E. of Göttingen.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani. It gives the title of duke to the family of Caraffa.

ANGERMUNDE, a ſmall town on the Lake of Münde, in the Uckermark, containing about 300 houſes, 2000 inhabitants, 1 reformed and 2 Lutheran churches, a free-ſchool, beſides a ſchool for German, and another for French Calviniſts.

ANGHIARI, a pretty large place and diſtrict, in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany.

ANHALT, a principality, bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg; on the eaſt, by the electorate of Saxony; on the ſouth, by the margravate of Miſnia; on the ſouth-weſt, by the county of Mansfeld; and on the north-weſt, by the dutchies of Brunſwick, Halberſtadt, and Magdeburg. Its greateſt length is 70 miles, and its breadth between 15 and 20. It contains 20 large and 2 ſmall towns. In ſome of the towns are manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats; at Köthen and Zerbſt, of gold and ſilver. The population is not high, and the whole principality does not contain above 100,000 inhabitants: Deſſau is the moſt populous part.—The princes of Anhalt are deſcended from the counts of Aſcania and Ballenſtädt, who were made margraves of Soltwedel. Amongſt them Otto the Rich was particularly renowned in the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century, who died in 1117, or, according to ſome, in 1123. By Elicka daughter of Magnus, the laſt Duke of Saxony of the line of Billung, he had Albert the Bear, who conteſted the poſſeſſion of the dutchy of Saxony with Henry the Magnanimous. But being unable to eſtabliſh his claims, he obtained the margravate of Brandenburg as a compenſation, and was the anceſtor of four powerful families. From his eldeſt ſon Otto I. were deſcended the ſubſequent electors of Brandenburg of the houſe of Aſcania, whoſe line became extinct in 1322. Bernard, ſecond ſon of Albert II. obtained the dutchy of Saxony, together with the electoral dignity, after Henry the Lion was put to the ban. He had two ſons, Albert and Henry the Fat. From the former were deſcended the electors of Saxony till the death of Albert III. in 1422; and likewiſe the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, whoſe family became extinct in 1689. But Henry the Fat was, in 1218, made the firſt prince of Anhalt, by the Emperor Frederic II. By his numerous deſcendants the country has been repeatedly divided. His ſons Bernard and Siegfried founded two lines, the former that of Bernburg, and the

the latter Zerbſt. Albert the Hobbling, of the line of Zerbſt, afterwards founded a third line, namely, Köthen. The old line of Bernburg expired in 1468, with Bernard VI. after whoſe death the ſhare of Bernburg devolved to Prince George of Zerbſt, as the neareſt relation; the old line of Köthen became extinct in 1526 with Adolphus II. and his portion was likewiſe inherited by Zerbſt. Prince Joachim Erneſt, ſecond ſon of John IV. again united the whole principality, upon the death of his brother without iſſue. Of his ſons, John George founded the line of Deſſau; Chriſtian, that of Bernburg; Auguſtus, that of Pöltzgau; Rudolph, that of Zerbſt; and Lewis, that of Köthen. Lewis's ſon, William Lewis, dying without iſſue in 1665, his part was inherited by the line of Plötzgau.

John George of Deſſau was ſucceeded by his ſon John Caſimir, the latter by his ſon John George II. and the latter by his ſon Leopold, the celebrated general. He was followed by his ſon Leopold Maximilian, and the latter by his ſon, the reigning prince Leopold Frederic Francis, under the guardianſhip of his uncle Prince Dietrich.

Chriſtian I. of the new line of Bernburg, was ſucceeded by Chriſtian II. whoſe brother, Frederic, eſtabliſhed the line of Harzgerode, which expired in 1709, with Prince William. Chriſtian II. was followed by his ſon Victor Amadeus, who had two ſons, Charles Frederic and Lebrecht. The former continued the reigning line of Bernburg, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Victor Frederic; but Lebrecht founded the collateral line of Zeiz and Hoym. He was followed by his ſon Victor Amadeus Adolphus, who, in right of his mother Charlotte, daughter of Adolphus Prince of Naſſau-Schaumburg; inherited the county of Holzapfel, and lordſhip of Schaumburg. His ſon is George Lewis, the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg.

Auguſtus of Plötzgau had two ſons, Lebrecht and Emanuel. The former, in 1665, inherited Köthen, and, as he left no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother, who was followed by his ſon Emanuel Lebrecht, the latter by his ſon Leopold, Leopold by his brother Lewis Auguſtus, whoſe ſon Charles George Lebrecht is the eldeſt reigning prince of the houſe of Anhalt.

Rudolph of Zerbſt was followed by his ſon John, who inherited Jevern, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles William. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John Auguſtus, the latter by his couſin Chriſtian Auguſtus, whoſe ſon Frederic Auguſtus is the reigning prince.

Theſe princely houſes are in a cloſe connexion with each other. They have at the diets of the Empire and circle, one vote for the principality of Anhalt, and one for the abbey of Gernrode. The latter is given by the ſenior of the family. The ſtates are compoſed of the nobility and the towns, who generally aſſemble in the town where the eldeſt prince of the family reſides. The laſt provincial aſſembly was in 1698. The Prince of Zerbſt and moſt of his ſubjects are of the Lutheran religion; the other three, together with the line of Bernburg-Schaumburg, are Calviniſts. Each line has its own regency, chamber of finance, and conſiſtory.

The revenues of the four reigning houſes for the whole principality, are eſtimated at nearly 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. Their contingent to a Roman month is 9 horſe and 20 foot, and to a chamber tax they give 243 rix-dollars 47 kr.

ANHOLT, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, between Münſter, Cleve, and Zutphen. It is ſituated near the Old Yſſel, and belongs to the princes of Salm.

ANNABERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 25 miles from Freyberg, and 45 from Dreſden. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by the mines, and various buſineſſes, and particularly by the manufacture of laces. In the neighbourhood of the town are the high mountain of Pilberg, and the celebrated Schreckenberg, containing ſilver-mines, which were formerly much richer than at preſent. In the year 1731 this town ſuffered greatly by fire; but it has been rebuilt in a far handſomer ſtyle than before.

ANNECY, the capital of the dutchy of Genevois, in Savoy, on a lake of the ſame name, whence iſſues the canal of Thioux, which, after running through the town, diſcharges itſelf into the river Fier. It is the largeſt town in Savoy, next to Chambery. When the Biſhop of Geneva, by occaſion of the Reformation, was obliged to leave that town in 1535, he betook himſelf to Annecy, the biſhops of which latter place ſtill aſſume the title of biſhops and princes of Geneva. Their dioceſe and revenues are ſmall; and the chapter, which is compoſed of 30 perſons, have only about 3000 livres amongſt them all. Francis of Sales, who was canonized in 1665, was, at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, biſhop of Geneva, reſident at Annecy, where his relics are ſtill exhibited. It lies 16 miles S. of Geneva, in lat. 45° 56′ N. long. 3° 45′ E.

ANNOT, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 6 miles W. of Entrevaux, and 9 N. E. of Caſtellane, lat. 43° 58′ N. long. 4° 24′ E.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port town of France, on the confines of Nice, in the department of the Var, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Graſſe. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which was removed to Graſſe. The harbour will only admit ſmall veſſels. It lies 11 miles S. of Nice, in lat. 43° 34′ N. and long. 4° 45′ E.

ANWEILER, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Zweybrücken, 15 miles from Landau, on the Queich. The caſtle, which is now in ruins, was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, and at one time the Imperial regalia were kept therein. It was formerly a free Imperial town. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Calviniſts.

ANWEILLER, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Queich, above Landau.

AOSTA, AOUSTE, the capital of the dutchy of Aoſta, in Piedmont, on the river Doria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. This dutchy is compoſed of the valley of Aoſta, and ſix other vallies between the Alps. It is bounded on the north by the Valais; on the eaſt, by the dutchy of Milan and the county of Biella; on the ſouth, by the county of Canaves; and on the weſt, by the county of Tarentaiſe. Aouſte lies 38 miles N. of Turin, lat. 45° 41′ N. long. 5° E.

APENRADE, one of the fineſt towns in the dutchy of Sleſwig, with a good harbour, 15 miles from Haderſleben. The town is well built and well inhabited, and is daily increaſing in the number of inhabitants and buildings, as well as in opulence.

APPENINE Mountains commence at the Maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and then extend in a curved line through all Italy to the ſtrait which ſeparates the kingdom of Naples from Sicily, and thus divide Italy into two almoſt equal parts.

APOLDA, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, 8 miles N. of Jena. When the family of Apolda became extinct in 1631, it became the property of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The latter gave it, in 1633, to the univerſity of Jena, which poſſeſſes wholly and ſolely the patronage and juriſdiction over this place. The clergy is compoſed of a ſuperintendant and a deacon, the former of whom has under him 11 inferior miniſters. The univerſity appoints a director and ſub-director for the adminiſtration of juſtice; but nevertheleſs the town has its own council-houſe and particular magiſtracy. The council has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets. The inhabitants amount to about 4000. Before the great conflagration in 1780 it contained 569 dwelling-houſes; and had a very conſiderable ſtocking manufactory, where 53,000 pair of ſtockings were made annually, affording employment to above 3500 perſons. Long. 9° 12′ E. lat. 51° 1′ N.

APPENZELL, one of the Swiſs cantons, bounded on the eaſt by the Rheinthal; on the ſouth, by the lordſhips of Saxe and Gambs; on the weſt, by Toggenburg; and on the north, by the territory of the Abbot of St. Gall. Its chief river is the Sitter. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 50,000. It has no town, but only contains 8 villages, beſides which there is nothing but ſcattered houſes. All the places in this canton compoſe 23 pariſhes, 4 of which belong to the ſo called inner communities, and 19 to the outer communities. The former are Catholics, and the latter Calviniſts.—This country was formerly ſubject to the abbey of St. Gall, but made itſelf independent by repeated inſurrections and wars; and in 1513 was admitted as the thirteenth canton into the Swiſs League. It is divided into the inner and outer communities, who form one canton; but ſince 1597 have each had their own ſeparate government, and as independent ſtates each ſends its own repreſentatives to the conferences of the League. The government is completely democratical, and the chief power in both parts of the canton is in the general aſſemblies, which meet annually, and at which all the males above the age of ſixteen appear with ſwords by their ſides. This is the moſt powerful canton next to Zürich, Bern, Lucern, and Freyberg. The Proteſtant part can bring 10,000 men into the field, and the Catholic 3000.

APPENZILL, a village, the capital of the whole canton, in the inner community of Schwendin, on the river Sitter. It is a large, handſome, populous place. It originated from a chapel, which, together with an inn, was built here in 647, by the then abbot of St. Gall, and called Abbot's Zell; near which, by degrees, was erected the town, which, with a little alteration, was called Appenzell, and gave name to the whole country.

AQUI, a pretty large town with a citadel, in the dutchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormida; it is the capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains baths of mineral water. The diſtrict of Aqui is bounded on the north by the county of Aſti and province of Caſale; on the eaſt, by the Aleſſandrin, in the Milaneſe; on the ſouth, by Genoa; and on the weſt, by the marquiſate of Spigno and the territory of Alba. It lies 15 miles S. of Alexandria, in lat. 44° 42′ N. long. 6° 18′ E.

AQUILA, the capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Aterno. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope; and in 1703 and 1706 was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by earthquakes. The adjacent country yields great quantities of ſaffron.

AQUILEIA, in Auſtrian Litorale, was formerly a very large and celebrated city, and called the ſecond Rome; but being demoliſhed in the year 452, by Attila king of the Huns, it never recovered itſelf, but has kept continually upon the decline. At preſent it is nothing but a village at the conflux of the rivers Verſa and Torre, ſituated on a ſwampy plain, about 2 miles from the Adriatic Sea, with which it has a communication by means of a canal. Since the year 1765 attempts have been made to render it more healthy by draining the marſhes, and to make it a more flouriſhing place by encouraging ſettlers, particularly Greeks, from the Levant; but they have not been attended with ſucceſs. In the year 1773 the number of inhabitants was 2815. The ſee of the ancient patriarchs of Aquileia was very extenſive, and the patriarch was next in power to the Pope in Italy. His territories did not only comprehend the diſtrict of Aquileia, but likewiſe Friul and Iſtria. In the fifteenth century the Venetians ſeized upon the poſſeſſions of the patriarch, part of which afterwards became the property of the Houſe of Auſtria. The power of the patriarch being thereby greatly diminiſhed, he removed his reſidence from Aquileia, which was very much decayed, to Udine; and Venice had the influence to procure from the Pope a confirmation that none but a citizen of that republic ſhould be permitted

to

to hold this dignity. In the ſequel this cauſed many miſunderſtandings between Auſtria and Venice, which were at length terminated, in 1750, by the patriarchate of Aquileia being entirely aboliſhed, and in lieu of it two archbiſhoprics were eſtabliſhed at Görz and Udine. To the former belongs the Auſtrian, to the latter the Venetian part of the ancient ſee of Aquileia. It lies 22 miles E. of Trieſt, in lat. 45° 53′ N. long. 11° 3′ E.

AQUINO, a decayed town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a county and the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. The celebrated Thomas Aquinas was named after this town, and it was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal.

ARAU, a ſmall populous town on a hill, on the river Aar, in Argow, in Switzerland, of the Calviniſt religion. It has its own government, but is ſubject to the canton of Bern, in conſequence of a contract to that purpoſe. It was taken by Bern from the counts of Habſburg and dukes of Auſtria in 1415. The conferences of the Proteſtant cantons are uſually held here. In 1712 peace was concluded here between Zürich and Bern, and the five old cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, and Zug.

ARBA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Morlachia, belonging to Venice, which kept a governor there. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Hungary. The town of the ſame name is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Zara. The number of inhabitants in the town amounts to about 1000, and the reſt of the iſland contains above 2000 more. It is uninhabitable on that ſide next Morlachia. The winter there is very cold, and in fact the north winds often change ſpring and ſummer to winter; and ſometimes blighting fogs deſtroy the products of the earth, and make even the fleſh of the animals uſed for food unpalatable. Lat. 45° 5′ N. long. 12° 30′ E.

ARBOIS, a town of France in the department of Jura, the capital of a diſtrict, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs. It lies 18 miles S.E. of Dole, in lat. 46° 50′ N. long. 3° 25′ E.

ARLON, a ſmall town on the Lake of Conſtance, belonging to the Biſhop of Conſtance, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle here; but the citizens have their own particular governor and council, enjoy ſeveral privileges, and are in alliance with the ten Swiſs cantons. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics, a few Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts. The place contains but 1 church, wherein the Calviniſts and Lutherans firſt perform divine ſervice, and after them the Catholics. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 6 Proteſtants and 6 Catholics. The trade of the town is pretty conſiderable.

ARBURG, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, on the borders of the canton of Solothurn, ſituated between Arwangen and Arau, 15 miles N.E. of Solothurn.

ARDENBURG, a ſmall town of Dutch Flanders, 5 miles from Sluys, near the ſea. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in 1701. It has a good trade by means of the canal to the ſea, which has been greatly improved ſince 1720.

ARDRES, a town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1596, and reſtored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between this town and Guines was the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, for ratifying a treaty of peace. It lies about 6 miles from Guines, and 30 S. of Calais, lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 25′ W.

ARENBERGTHAL, a town in the electorate of Cologne, in the circle of Lower Rhine, near the river Ahr: 15 miles S.W. of Bonn.

ARENSEE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, which is divided into the old and new town. It has a convent for nuns of noble extraction, formerly of the Benedictine order. The lake cloſe by it is 5 miles in circumference, about 30 fathom deep, and contains very large pike.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of the ſame name: 17 miles S. E. of Stargard.

AREZZO, a town in the diſtrict of Florence, in Tuſcany, on a hill at the conflux of the Chiana and Arno: at this place Francis Petrarch was born in 1304. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

ARGENTHAL, a village containing about 60 houſes, in the diſtrict of Simmern, in the electorate of the Palatinate, between Kirchberg and Bacharach.

ARGENTIERES, a ridge of the Alps, in Piedmont, in the county of Saluzzo, over which is a road from France into Italy.

ARIENZO, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. of Naples.

ARINTHOT, a town of France in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 8 miles S. of Orgelet.

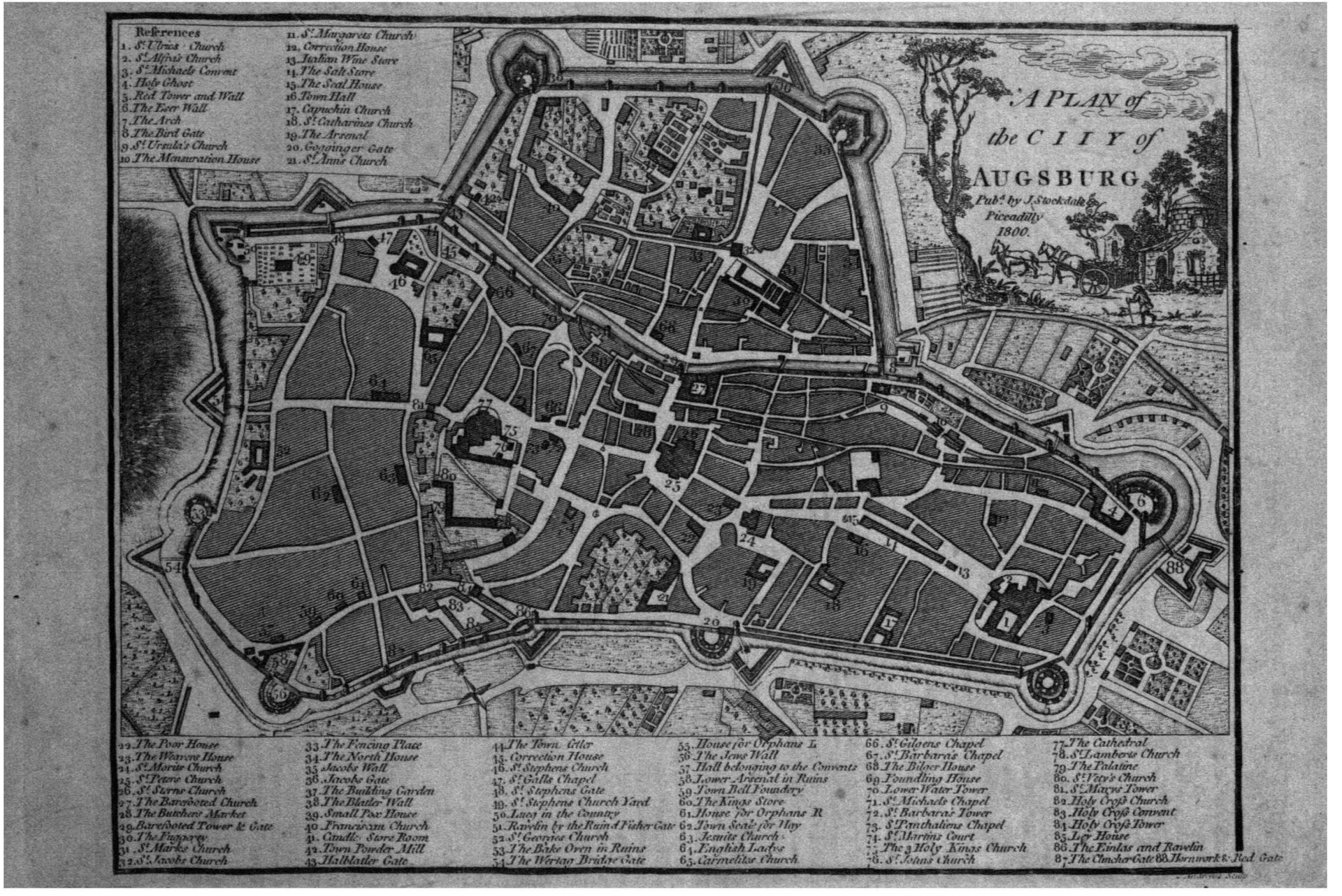
ARMENTIERES, a town of France in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Liſle, on the Lys. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars between France and Spain. In 1667 the fortifications were deſtroyed by Lewis XIV. It lies 7 miles W. of Liſle.

ARMUYDEN, a ſmall town on the iſland of Walcheren, in Zealand, whoſe harbour has been choked up by the ſea.

ARNAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Königingratz, in the kingdom of Bohemia, on the Elbe; 7 miles W. of Tratenau. It belongs to Count Polza.

ARNEBURG, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, the inhabitants of which ſubſiſt by agriculture, navigation, and trade in corn. In 1767 this place ſuffered greatly by fire. Cloſe by, on a hill near the Elbe, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, which gave name to the noble family of Waldeck of Arneburg.

ARNHEIM, the capital of the Velau, on the Rhine, in Gelderland. It is a large, populous,


References
1. St. Ulrics Church
2. St. Alfrics Church
3. St. Michaels Convent
4. Holy Ghost
5. Red Tower and Wall
6. The Beer Wall
7. The Arch
8. The Bird Gate
9. St. Ursula's Church
10. The Mensuration House
11. St. Margarets Church
12. Correction House
13. Italian Wine Store
14. The Salt Store
15. The Seal House
16. Town Hall
17. Capuchin Church
18. St. Catharines Church
19. The Arsenal
20. Gogginger Gate
21. St. Anns Church
A PLAN of the CITY of AUGSBURG
Pubd by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.
22. The Poor House
23. The Weavers House
24. St. Moritz Church
25. St. Peters Church
26. St. Sterns Church
27. The Barefooted Church
28. The Butchers Market
29. Barefooted Tower & Gate
30. The Fishpery
31. St. Markes Church
32. St. Jacobs Church
33. The Fencing Place
34. The North House
35. Jacobs Wall
36. Jacobs Gate
37. The Building Garden
38. The Blatter Wall
39. Small Pox House
40. Franciscan Church
41. Candle Store Room
42. Town Powder Mill
43. Halblatter Gate
44. The Town Cellar
45. Correction House
46. St. Stephens Church
47. St. Galls Chapel
48. St. Stephens Gate
49. St. Stephens Church Yard
50. Lues in the Country
51. Ravelin by the Ruin'd Fisher Gate
52. St. Georges Church
53. The Bake Oven in Ruins
54. The Wertag Bridge Gate
55. House for Orphans L
56. The Jews Wall
57. Hall belonging to the Convents
58. Lower Arsenal in Ruins
59. Town Bell Foundery
60. The Kings Store
61. House for Orphans R
62. Town Scale for Hay
63. Jesuits Church
64. English Ladys
65. Carmelitas Church
66. St. Gilgens Chapel
67. St. Barbaras Chapel
68. The Bilver House
69. Foundling House
70. Lower Water Tower
71. St. Michaels Chapel
72. St. Barbaras Tower
73. St. Panthalions Chapel
74. St. Martins Court
75. The 3 Holy Kings Church
76. St. Johns Church
77. The Cathedral
78. St. Lamberts Church
79. The Palatine
80. St. Vetys Church
81. St. Marys Tower
82. Holy Cross Church
83. Holy Cross Convent
84. Holy Cross Tower
85. Ler House
86. The Vindas and Ravelin
87. The Clincher Gate 88. Hornwork & Red Gate

with the title of a dutchy and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

Asinara, a ſmall iſland near Sardinia, with the title of a dutchy. According to the laws of the country, all foundlings at the age of ſix or ſeven are to be ſent thither to earn their livelihood by agriculture and the manufactures eſtabliſhed there.

Asola, a town in the Breſciano, in Upper Italy, belonging to Venice.

Asolo, a town ſtanding on hills in the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, containing at leaſt 3000 inhabitants. The river Muſone waſhes the north and weſt ſide of the town.

Asperen, a town in the province of Holland, on the borders of Gelderland, ſituated on the river Linge: 5 miles N.E. of Gorcum, 11 S. of Utrecht.

Asperg, a village in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated juſt below the fortreſs of Hohenaſperg.

Assenheim, an ancient ſmall town in the county of Upper Yſenburg, in Wetteravia, at the conflux of the rivers Nidda and Wetter, a ſixth part of which belongs to the Count of Hanau, and the remainder to Solms-Rödelheim and Iſenburg-Wächterſbach. The caſtle belongs entirely to Solms-Rödelheim.

Assisi, a ſmall town on a hill in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church. In the magnificent cathedral in this town is the tomb of St. Francis of Aſſiſi, founder of the Franciſcan order, which, as well as the church of the Virgin Mary at Portiuncula, about a mile from the town, is frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

Asti, a large, handſome, ſtrong town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro. It has a citadel, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. It is the capital of the county of Aſti. It lies 20 miles W. of Aleſſandria, in lat. 44° 56′ N. long. 5° 52′ E.

Atersee, a lake of Germany in the archdutchy of Auſtria, near the confines of Bavaria, about 9 miles long and 4 broad.

Ath, a town on the river Dender, in Hainault, celebrated for its linen manufactures. Although but ſmall, it is well built, populous, and well fortified, particularly as the above-mentioned river ſupplies the ditches with water, and likewiſe overflows the adjacent country. This fortreſs was taken by the Dutch General Overkerk in 1709, and by the French in 1745, who reſtored it again to Auſtria at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is at preſent in the hands of the French. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Mons, in lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 1° 25′ E.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, ſituated on a ſteep mountain, belonging to the houſe of Aquaviva.

Aub, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Franconia, on the river Gollach, belonging to Würzburg: 12 miles N.E. of Mergentheim.

Auronne, a town, caſtle, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Bern, near a river of the ſame name, 1 mile N. of the Lake of Geneva.

Audenarde, Oudenarde, a town of Flanders, upon the river Scheldt: it is fortified, and a place of great trade. The town-houſe with its fountain, and the college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, are worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen and tapeſtry. In 1708 it was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1745, after a ſiege of four days, it was taken by the French, who by the peace of 1748 reſtored it to Auſtria after demoliſhing its fortifications. It ſurrendered to the French in July 1794. Lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 1° 15′ E.

Aue, a ſmall mine-town, containing 101 houſes, on the Mulda, in the circular diſtrict of Schwarzenberg, in Erzgebirge. It has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets; and near it is dug the clay uſed in the manufacture of Miſnian porcelain: 11 miles S.E. of Zwickau.

Avelline, a ſmall town in Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a principality, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Caraccioli, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake in 1731.

Auerbach, a town in the electoral part of Vogtland. About 6 miles from this place, on a high rock, is found a kind of topaz, which in hardneſs exceeds thoſe of Spain and Bohemia, and for colour and brilliancy is ſaid to be equal to the Oriental ſtones. Near forty years ago this town was entirely conſumed by fire, but has been very well rebuilt: 15 miles S. of Zwickau.

Avernakoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark to the ſouth of Fünen.

Augsburg, a biſhopric, named after the Imperial city of Augſburg, ſaid to have been founded at the end of the ſixth century. The territories belonging to it lie between the Lech, the Iler, and the Danube. The Biſhop of Augſburg's ſeat amongſt the ſpiritual princes is between the biſhops of Conſtance and Hildeſheim. His matricular aſſeſſment is 189 rix-dollars 31½ kr. It was formerly much greater. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz. He reſides at Dillingen, but his cathedral is in the city of Augſburg. His revenues are eſtimated at 100,000 rix-dollars (upwards of 17,000*l.* ſterling), out of which he pays 800 florins to the ſee of Rome. The chapter is compoſed of 40 canons.

Augsburg, a free Imperial city, ſituated on a ſmall hill called Roſenaug, in Swabia, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, with 4 large and 6 ſmaller gates. Within the walls are 3047 houſes, and the number of inhabitants may probably amount to between 37 and 38,000. It has a variety of manufactures: thoſe of ſilver were formerly and are ſtill very famous. The fine cotton ſtuffs made in Augſburg are ſimilar to thoſe of the Eaſt Indies. Copper-plate pictures form a very conſiderable branch of employment of

the inhabitants. Augſburg is one of the principal trading towns in Germany, and the chief depoſit for the Neckar, Tirol, Italian, and Greek wines. Books are a very important article of trade, particularly productions of Catholic literature. The Catholics have 6 churches and 8 convents, and the Lutherans 6 churches. The maſter of the Lutheran academy of St. Anna is librarian of the public library, which is particularly copious in both manuſcript and printed Greek works. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 45 perſons, 23 of whom are Catholics and 22 Lutherans; in religious matters the 23d Catholic vote is not admitted; but in other reſpects there is a perfect equality of the two religions. The abbot of the convent of St. Afra is a ſtate of the Empire, and there is an abbeſs over the convent of St. Stephen for nuns of noble extraction. The cathedral, the town-houſe, the water-works, the biſhop's court (in which is ſhown the hall, which has lately been altered and made much ſmaller, where the Augſburg confeſſion was delivered at the diet of 1530), are worth ſeeing. In the ſuburb before the gate of St. James is the ſo called Fuggerey. It is thus named from the brothers of the name of Fugger, by whom it was built, and is compoſed of 106 houſes. In this town was publiſhed the celebrated Interim in 1548; here likewiſe the religious peace was concluded in 1555, and the treaty of Paſſau confirmed. Amongſt the literary inſtitutions is the Imperial academy of ſciences, founded in 1755. In 1703 Augſburg was taken by the Elector of Bavaria, who blew up the fortifications; but was obliged to evacuate it in 1704, after the battle of Hochſtädt. This city has the firſt place on the Swabian bench of Imperial towns at the diets of the Empire and of the circle. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 200 florins; to the circle it gives 400 florins, and to a chamber tax 507 rix-dollars 20½ kr. Lat. 48° 17′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

AVIANO, a town of Italy in the province of Friuli, belonging to Venice, 28 miles W. of Udine, and 12 E. of Belluno.

AULEREST, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles N.E. of Lauſanne.

AUMA, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Neuſtadt, ſituated between Gera and Schlaitz: ſince 1718 it has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 13 miles S. of Gera.

AURBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N.E. of Nüremberg.

AURICH, a town in the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, with a fine caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the princes. It is at preſent the ſeat of the Pruſſian colleges of government. The adjacent country is called the diſtrict of Aurich.

AUSCHE, a ſmall town with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia: 10 miles N.E. of Leutmeritz.

AUSPITZ, a town containing 200 houſes, in the lordſhip of Eiſgrub and Auſpitz, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein, in the circle of Brunn, in Moravia: 15 miles S. of Brünn.

AUSSEE, a ſmall town containing 53 houſes, in the lordſhip of Auſſee, which belongs to the Prince of Lichtenſtein, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia: 5 miles W. of Mahriſch-Neuſtadt.

AUSSIG, a royal borough on the Elbe, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia. In the year 1426 near this place the Miſnians were routed by the Huſſites, and the town was deſtroyed in ſuch a manner, that it was deſerted for three years. In this part of the country is cultivated a kind of ſweet red wine, called Podſkalſky, which will not keep above a twelvemonth, and of which only 30 or 40 hogſheads are produced annually. It lies 11 miles N.W. of Leutmeritz, in lat. 50° 41′ N. long. 11° 49′ E.

AUSTERLITZ, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, belonging to the Count of Kaunitz-Rietberg: 12 miles S.E. of Brünn.

AUSTRIA, the circle of Auſtria, one of the 10 circles of the German Empire, bounded on the north by Bohemia, and by the circles of Bavaria and Swabia; on the weſt, by Switzerland and the Griſons, on the ſouth by Venice, and on the eaſt by Hungary. The following provinces belong to this circle: the archdutchy of Auſtria, the dutchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, Auſtrian Friul and Litorale, the princely county of Tirol, and the Auſtrian poſſeſſions in Swabia. Beſides theſe, the biſhoprics of Trent, Brixen, ſeveral cantons of the Teutonic order, and the lordſhip of Traſp, in Tirol, the property of the Prince of Dietrichſtein, likewiſe conſtitute part of this circle. Its quota in men and money is generally equal to a fifth part of the contributions of the whole Empire.

AUSTRIA, an archdutchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Moravia, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Stiria and Carinthia, on the weſt by Salzburg and Bavaria. It is a fertile country; and the river Ens, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, divides it into Upper Auſtria, or the country above the Ens, and Lower Auſtria, or the country below the Ens. The Archduke of Auſtria is exempt from the juriſdiction of the higher Imperial courts, precedes all other princes, has a ſeat on the eccleſiaſtical bench, and the direction of the college of princes alternately with the Archbiſhop of Salzburg. He can grant the rank of counts, barons, and noblemen in his territories; and females ſucceed upon failure of male heirs. The ſucceſſion was preciſely regulated by Charles VI. in 1713, by the Pragmatic Sanction, which is ſolemnly obſerved as a family law by the Houſe of Auſtria.

AXEL, a town of Flanders belonging to Holland, ſtrongly fortified: lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 1° 35′ E.

B.

BABYMOST, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia, 8 miles N. E. of Züllichau.

BACARAT, a town of France, in the department of La Meurthe and district of Luneville: 12 miles S. E. of Luneville.

BACHARACH, a district of the Lower Palatinate, the soil of which is principally composed of hills of slate, which being heated by the sun, diffuse a warmth through the atmosphere which is very congenial to the growth of the red and white wine, for which this country is so highly celebrated. The capital of it is the town of Bacharach, on the Rhine. The Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans have their particular churches; and out of the town is a Capuchin convent, whose church is used as the ordinary parish-church. The Elector of Cologne has a court, called the Hall, in this town, which is the residence of his bailiff, who has frequent disputes with the Elector Palatine concerning their respective rights. Close by the town, on a mountain, formerly stood the castle of Stalecke, which was the ancient residence of the counts palatine. In the year 1754 a high road was carried from hence over the mountains to the Hundsrück. Near Bacharach a considerable toll is collected from the Rhine, called the golden toll. In the midst of the Rhine, near the town, is an oily spring, which gives the river for a certain distance a singularly pleasant smell, and particular colour. Below the town, in the Rhine, lies an island of about 30 acres, called Heilesen island. Between this island and the eastern bank of the Rhine lies the stone called Bacchi Ara (the Altar of Bacchus), whence the town and adjacent district are said to derive their name. In the most ancient record wherein this town is mentioned (of the year 1119), it is called Bachrecha. The stone can now only be seen at low water, and does not stand high enough to afford a view of the inscription said to have been engraved thereon. In the thirty years war, and in that with the French in 1688, Bacharach was frequently in a very precarious situation. The town and hamlets belonging to it comprehend above 1300 inhabitants, and 266 public and private buildings. It lies 21 miles E. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 2′ N. long. 5° 23′ E.

BACKNANG, a district and town on the Murr, with a special superintendency in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 15 miles N. of Eslingen.

BADEN, a margravate on the Rhine, in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the Lower Palatinate and the bishopric of Spire, on the east by the dutchy of Würtemberg and the county of Eberstein, on the south by Ortenau, and on the west by France, from which it is separated by the Rhine. It is very fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and has a superfluity of fish and wood. This country is particularly fortunate in its excellent regulations both civil and political. In the year 1783 the Margrave Charles Frederic abolished the vassalage, under which, till that time, part of his subjects had lived. The margravate is composed of Upper and Lower Baden; but it is more customary to divide it into Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach. The districts belonging thereto comprehend above 1000 square miles, but they are very much scattered. The margravate of Baden proper, which is 45 miles long, and 33 where broadest, is the largest connected part. The number of inhabitants in all the dominions of Baden is upwards of 200,000, who inhabit 21 towns, and above 600 villages and hamlets. The total revenues of the margrave are estimated at something more than 1 million gulden (or 125,000*l.* sterling). The margraves of Baden are descended from Herman, the second son of Berthold I. Duke of Zähringen, who died in 1074. He assumed the title of margrave, and married Judith, the heiress of the house of Baden; since which time that title has been annexed to the dominions of Baden, without any farther confirmation from the Emperor. After being several times divided, these territories were once more united in the person of the Margrave Christopher, in 1503, but they were again separated by his sons, Bernard and Ernest; the former of whom founded the line of Baden-Baden, and the latter that of Baden-Durlach. The first became extinct in 1771. The house of Durlach, which now possesses all the dominions of Baden, is of the Lutheran religion, together with most of the inhabitants; but there are likewise Catholics and Calvinists. The margraves rank at the diet of the Empire alternately with Würtemberg, Pomerania, and Hesse, and have three votes in the college of princes, for Baden-Baden, Baden-Durlach, and Hochberg, and likewise have a seat on the bench of counts, for Eberstein. The margrave's quota to a Roman month is 32 horse and 83 foot, or 566 florins; and to a chamber assessment he contributes 348 six-dollars 89 kr. Besides the dominions lying in Swabia, the house of Baden possesses several lordships, particularly in Bohemia, and till lately some in Luxemburg; the former by inheritance, and the latter as a reward for services performed to the House of Austria, during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I.

BADEN, a district and town, the capital of Upper Baden, situated on the Oelbach, and surrounded with vineyards. It contains baths of boiling-hot water, and a palace belonging to the prince. It lies

lies 15 miles s.w. of Durlach, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 5° 47′ E.

BADEN, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Switzerland, on the river Limmat, has two caſtles, and carries on a great trade. In this place the Swiſs hold their general conferences; and in 1714, the negotiations which commenced at Raſtadt, between the Emperor and France, were concluded here September 7. The town chooſes its magiſtrates, and is governed by its own laws; ſo that the bailiff, who reſides in a caſtle near the town, cannot interfere therein. It formerly belonged to the 8 old cantons, but in the year 1712, in the war of Toggenburg, it was taken by Zürich and Bern, excluding the Catholic cantons, and confirmed to them by the peace of Arau, in 1712. The canton of Glaris, however, retained its part; ſo that Zürich and Bern poſſeſs 7 parts, and Glaris the eighth. The two former cantons appoint bailiffs 14 years, and Glaris for 2 years. About a mile from the town are ſome excellent warm baths, which are very much frequented. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Zürich, in lat. 47° 26′ N. long. 5° 59′ E.

BADEN, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, 15 miles S. of Vienna, on the river Schwöcha; within the walls it contains 3 warm baths, and out of them there are 9. Lat. 48° 1′ N. long. 13° 52′ E.

BAGNARA, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dutchy. It was laid waſte by an earthquake in 1783.

BAGNAREA, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in St. Peter's Patrimony; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

BAHNEN, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the diſtrict of Pyritz, 22 miles S. S.W. of New Stargard.

BAHRN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Ollmütz, at the ſource of the river Morawa: 21 miles S.W. of Troppau.

BALGA, an ancient caſtle and diſtrict of the circle of Brandenburg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the Friſche Haff, oppoſite Pillau. Near it ſtood the famous fortreſs of Honeda, where great numbers of urns, and other heathen antiquities, are met with from time to time: 22 miles S.W. of Königſberg.

BALINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 20 miles S. W. of Tübingen.

BALLENSTADT, formerly a county, but now a diſtrict of the principality of Anhalt, on the frontiers of Quedlinburg, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg. Thereto belongs the caſtle of Ballenſtädt, which ſtands on a high rock, and was greatly improved by the princes Victor Amadeus and Victor Frederic. In a valley near it is the ſmall town of Ballenſtädt, through which runs the little river Getel. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Quedlinburg, in lat. 51° 46′ N. long. 9° 7′ E.

BALTIC SEA, or EAST SEA, is properly a large bay of the ocean, between the coaſts of Denmark, Germany, Pruſſia, Courland, Livonia, and Sweden. This Sea has neither ebb nor flood, and its water is not very ſalt, on account of the many rivers which diſcharge themſelves into it. Its waves are not ſo large as thoſe of the German Ocean, but it is notwithſtanding very turbulent and dangerous. When agitated, it throws up on the coaſt of Courland and Pruſſia the ſo much celebrated amber in great quantities.

BALTRUM, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, belonging to the city of Emden, the capital of Eaſt Frieſland.

BALVE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Lower Rhine and dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Hohn, belonging to the Elector of Cologne. It lies 10 miles S.W. of Arenſberg.

BAMBERG, a biſhopric in the circle of Franconia, between Culmbach, Anſpach, Würzburg, and Coburg. In ſpiritual matters the biſhop is immediately under the Pope, and enjoys the privileges of an archbiſhop. He is the directing prince of the circle of Franconia. The greater part of the territories of this biſhopric belonged formerly to the powerful counts of Babenberg, and as they reverted to the Empire when that family became extinct, in 908, the Emperor Henry II. concluded to change the county of Babenberg to a biſhopric, which was not effected till 1006. The Emperor and his conſort, Cunigunda, very amply endowed this ſee, and the Imperial chancellor Eberhard was made the firſt biſhop, in 1007. The chapter is compoſed of 34 canons. The biſhop has the fourth place among the eccleſiaſtical princes at the diet of the Empire.

BAMBERG, the capital of the biſhopric of Bamberg, and reſidence of the biſhop, ſituated on the river Regnitz, which runs through it, and joins the Mayn not far from this place. It ſtands in a very fertile and pleaſant country. The number of inhabitants is computed at upwards of 23,000. The town is ſurrounded with moats and ramparts. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the newly-erected palace of Peterſburg, built by Biſhop Lotharius, in 1702; the cathedral, wherein Henry II. and his conſort lie interred; with the old epiſcopal caſtle of Geyerſwerth, and ſeveral convents. In the year 1585 an academy was founded here, which was changed to an univerſity by Biſhop Otto, in 1647. The colleges for medicine and juriſprudence were firſt added by the Biſhop Frederic Charles, in 1739. The univerſity is called from its two founders, Ottoniano-Fredericiana. In the year 1758 this town was taken poſſeſſion of by the Pruſſian troops; a heavy contribution was exacted from it, and from the reſt of the biſhopric. The ſame happened in 1762, when the Pruſſians again invaded Franconia. In the month of February 1784, Bamberg ſuſtained great damage by an inundation. In 1796 it was taken by the French. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Schweinfurth, in lat. 49° 56′ N. long. 8° 31′ E.

BARAU, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzenberg: 15 miles S. of Piſek.

BARBY,

BARBY, a county of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe, between Magdeburg and Anhalt, compoſed of 4 diſtricts; Barby proper, Roſenburg, Walther-Nieuburg, and Müchlingen. The family of counts of Barby became extinct in 1659, upon the death of Auguſtus Lewis, after which the territories and eſtates of it were divided. The ſovereignty of the county of Barby proper belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony, which gave it as a fief to the family of Weiſſenfels. Mühlingen and Walther-Nieuburg fell to the houſe of Anhalt-Zerbſt as a fief of the electorate of Saxony, and the lordſhips of Roſenburg and Egeln were annexed to Magdeburg. This county entitles the Elector of Saxony to a ſeat and vote on the bench of Weſtphalian counts, and at the circular diets of Upper Saxony. It pays to a Roman month 20 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 21 dollars 28 kr. In the year 1748 this diſtrict was ceded by agreement to Count Henry XXVIII. Reuſs, and the United Brethren. Barby, the capital, lies on the Elbe, which here receives the river Saale. It is well built, has an ancient caſtle, and a court of ſuperintendency, under which are the 8 pariſhes of this county. Since 1749 the United Brethren have eſtabliſhed a theological ſeminary here; in 1751 they obtained the chapel belonging to the caſtle for divine ſervice, and in 1754 they founded an academical college, or univerſity, for ſtudents from the Brethren's congregations. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Magdeburg, in lat. 52° 2′ N. long. 9° 39′ E.

BARCELONETTE, a ſmall county, compoſed of fruitful vallies, which lies among the Alps, and borders on France and the county of Nice. It formerly belonged to Savoy; by the peace of Utrecht in 1713 was ceded to France; but in 1760 was again annexed to Piedmont by exchange. Barcelonette, the capital, is ſituated on the river Hubaye, and was built by Raimond Berenger, Count of Provence, in 1230, who called it Barcelonette, in commemoration of his anceſtors, who came from Barcelona. It lies 13 miles S. S. E. of Embrun, in lat. 44° 24′ N. long. 4° 21′ E.

BARDI, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, and capital of a marquiſate belonging to Prince Doria, who has a magnificent caſtle there: 20 miles S. E. of Bobbio.

BARENSTEIN, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Müglitz, in the circle of Miſnia, in Saxony. Since 1711 it has belonged to the counts Holzendorf. Cloſe by it is a tin-mine, and a village of the ſame name: 17 miles S. of Dreſden.

BARGHOLTZHAUSEN, a town of the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Ravenſberg, about 20 miles N. E. of Münſter.

BARI, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Venice, on the eaſt by Terra di Otranto, on the ſouth by Baſilicata, and on the weſt by Capitanata. The capital, lying on the Gulf of Venice, is likewiſe called Bari, is well fortified, and has a great trade, on account of its harbour. It has the title of a dutchy, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Long. 14° 34′ E. lat. 41° 15′ N.

BARJOLS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var: 27 miles N. of Toulon.

BAR LE DUC, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe. It is ſituated on the river Ornaie, and contains 1100 houſes and 8000 inhabitants.

BARLETTA, a ſmall town on the Adriatic Sea, with a good harbour, in the province of Bari and kingdom of Naples. It is the reſidence of the Archbiſhop of Nazareth, who likewiſe ſtyles himſelf Biſhop of Canne and Monteverde.

BARSÖE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt of Jutland: 7 miles N. E. of Apenrade.

BAR SUR AUBE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aube. It is celebrated for its excellent wine.

BARTH, a town and caſtle on a ſmall bay in the principality of Barth, in the Swediſh part of Hither Pomerania. The territory of Barth borders on Mecklenburg, the county of Gützkow, the iſland of Rügen, and the Baltic Sea, and is 50 miles in length and 40 in breadth. Since 1733 it has had a convent for nuns of noble extraction, erected at the expence of the king: 16 miles W. of Stralſund.

BARUTH, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the electorate of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, belonging to the counts of Solms, of the line of Sonnewald: 26 miles S. E. of Potſdam.

BARWALDE, a ſmall town in the circle of New Stettin, in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the families of Wolden and Zaſtrow: 16 miles W. of New Stettin.

BASEL, a biſhopric, bounded on the north by the Sundgau, on the eaſt by the canton of Baſel, on the ſouth by the canton of Solothurn, and on the weſt by France. The biſhop is a prince of the Empire, and has a ſeat on the ſpiritual bench next to the Biſhop of Brixen. His contingent to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 15 foot. As a member of the circle of Upper Rhine he pays annually into the exchequer of the circle 500 florins, and to a chamber tax 40 dollars 54 kr. He is in league with the ſeven Catholic cantons, and reſides at Brundrut, or Porentrui. Part of this dioceſe has, by degrees, withdrawn itſelf from the juriſdiction of the German Empire, but ſtill acknowledges the biſhop as its ſovereign. The ſeat of the chapter is at Arleſheim. It is compoſed of 18 members, part of whom are of noble extraction.

BASEL, one of the thirteen Swiſs cantons, the ninth in rank, bounded on the weſt by the Sundgau, on the north by Briſgau, on the eaſt by the Foreſt towns, and on the ſouth by Solothurn. It contains between 36 and 37,000 inhabitants, 7 bailiwicks, 3 towns, 27 pariſhes, and is of the Calviniſt religion.

BASEL, the capital of the canton of the ſame name,

name, and the largeſt town in Switzerland. The Rhine divides it into the great and little town, which are connected by a bridge over that river, 600 feet long. A kind of hatred ſubſiſts between the inhabitants of theſe two towns. The cathedral, the town-houſe, and the council-houſe, are worthy of notice. The univerſity, founded in 1459, has a fine library, a cabinet of coins, and a botanical garden. The chief power is in the hands of the great council, by whom the ſmaller council, compoſed of 60 perſons, is appointed. The nobility have no ſhare in the government. The Teutonic order and that of St. John have commanderies here. It is remarkable that the clocks of this town are exactly an hour faſter than elſewhere. Baſel was formerly a free Imperial city, but joined the Swiſs league in 1501. From 1431 till 1444, the celebrated council was held here. Lat. 47° 33′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

Basilicata, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by Bari and Baſilicata, on the weſt by Il Principato Ultra and Citra, and by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by Calabria, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Taranto. It is otherwiſe called Matera.

Bassano, a town in the Venetian territory, with a diſtrict containing 12 villages. It lies on the Brenta; the town itſelf is not large, but the ſuburbs are very extenſive. The inhabitants of the town amount to above 10,000, and the 12 villages contain 20,000. The air of Baſſano is healthy, in winter not very cold, and for that reaſon the more favourable to the cultivation of wine and olives. The trade in ſilk, cloth, and leather, is likewiſe very flouriſhing. It lies 18 miles N. of Vicenza, and in lat. 45° 44′ N. long. 9° 25′ E.

Basse'e, a town of France, in the department of the North, formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but diſmantled by Lewis XIV. It is ſituated on the Deule, 6 miles E. of Bethune, and 11 S. W. of Liſle.

Bastia, the capital of the iſland of Corſica, has a good harbour, and a ſtrong citadel on an eminence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. It was formerly the reſidence of the Genoeſe governors of the iſland. In 1745 it was bombarded by the Engliſh, and in 1748 beſieged by the Imperialiſts and Piedmonteſe, without effect. In 1794 it was taken by the Engliſh under Lord Hood, who kept poſſeſſion of it and of the whole iſland a conſiderable time. Upon their departure, it was again occupied by the French. Lat. 42° 20′ N. long. 12° 5′ E.

Bastogne, a town in the dutchy of Luxemburg, near the foreſt of Ardennes. It was formerly a much more flouriſhing place than at preſent, but is ſtill the fineſt and largeſt town in the dutchy next to Luxemburg. It was fortified by the French in the year 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in the Ardennes. It lies 29 miles W. N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50° N. long. 3° 27′ E.

Batenbourg, a village of Gelderland, on the Maas, with a large caſtle. It belongs, together with the lordſhip, of which it is the capital, to the counts of Bentheim-Steinfurt.

Battenburg, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with an ancient caſtle, on the Eder, in Heſſe, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 14 miles N. of Marburg.

Bavaria, the circle of. To this circle belong Upper and Lower Bavaria, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, the Upper Palatinate, the biſhoprics of Paſſau, Freyſingen, and Ratiſbon, the provoſtſhip of Berchtolſgaden, the abbies of Kaiſerſheim, St. Emmeran, Upper and Lower Münſter (the three laſt of which are in Ratiſbon), the dutchy of Neuburg, the principality of Sultzbach, the landgravate of Leuchtenberg, the counties and lordſhips of the princes, counts, and barons Lobkowitz, Ortenburg, Ehrenfels, Wolfſtein, Maxelrain, Hohenwaldeck, Haag, &c.; and likewiſe the free Imperial city of Ratiſbon. The directing princes of the circle are the Duke of Bavaria and Archbiſhop of Saltzburg.

Bavaria, the dutchy of, in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the eaſt by Auſtria, Saltzburg, and Paſſau, on the ſouth by Tirol, on the weſt by Swabia, and on the north by Neuburg and the Upper Palatinate. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Upper Bavaria is partly mountainous and woody, partly full of large and ſmall lakes, and therefore fitter for paſturage than ploughing. On the contrary, Lower Bavaria is more level and fertile; but both abound in corn, fruits, and wood. According to a calculation made in 1781, all Bavaria contained 39 cities, 75 market-towns, 4700 villages, and above 1,300,000 inhabitants. The Elector's revenues are eſtimated at nearly 750,000*l.* ſterling, and he enjoys the *privilegium de non appellando*. The ſtates of Bavaria are compoſed of the prelates, knights, nobles, and citizens, from the cities and market-towns. No other religion but the Catholic is tolerated in the whole country. Its exports conſiſt principally of cattle, corn, and wood. The quota of Bavaria, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 811 dollars 57½ kr. In return for the aſſiſtance which Maximilian Duke of Bavaria lent the Emperor Ferdinand II. againſt the revolted Bohemians, he was inveſted for himſelf and his ſucceſſors with the electoral dignity, and the office of arch ſewer, which the Elector Palatine Frederic V. loſt for attempting to obtain the crown of Bohemia, when offered to him. The treaty entered into with France by Maximilian Emanuel, the grandſon of the above-mentioned elector, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, during the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, cauſed him to be put under the ban of the Empire, and deprived of his dominions; and from 1705 till 1714 Bavaria was under an Imperial adminiſtration till the reinſtatement of the elector by the peace concluded at Raſtadt and Baden. Charles Albert, ſon of Maximilian Emanuel, upon the death of Charles VI. laid claim to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion,

ſucceſſion, which he endeavoured to obtain with the aſſiſtance of France. Fortune ſmiled upon him at firſt; but in 1742 circumſtances aſſumed a more unfavourable aſpect, and ſhortly before his death, at the beginning of 1745, he had the mortification of ſeeing his dominions in the hands of the Auſtrians. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Maximilian Joſeph, ſoon after his acceſſion, concluded a peace with the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, gave up his pretenſions, and thereby recovered his territories. Under his government arts and ſciences were cultivated in Bavaria with uncommon aſſiduity and great ſucceſs, and knowledge was thereby generally diffuſed. To him the academy of ſciences, founded at Münich in 1759, is indebted for its privileges. The ſituation of the finances was not ſo flouriſhing. The debts contracted by Charles VII. amounting to 40 million florins, were not only not half paid during his ſon's reign, but new debts to the amount of 37 million were made. In the year 1776 the expences exceeded the income by 76,000 florins. Maximilian Joſeph died December 30, 1777, and in him ended the younger line of the family of Wittelſbach, together with the dignity of Elector of Bavaria. Hereupon Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine, of the elder line of Wittelſbach, obtained the office of archſewer, and the fifth place in the electoral college: but great difficulties aroſe with reſpect to the ſucceſſion to the Bavarian dominions. The Houſe of Auſtria claimed and likewiſe took poſſeſſion of ſeveral diſtricts, although an agreement upon that head had been concluded between the Elector Palatine and Maria Thereſa, in January 1778. Frederic II. King of Pruſſia, for ſeveral reaſons, oppoſed theſe meaſures, and negotiation failing, hoſtilities recommenced between Auſtria and Pruſſia, in alliance with the Elector of Saxony; but they were concluded in May 1779 by the peace of Teſchen; whereby the Houſe of Auſtria only obtained part of the diſtrict of Burghauſen, relinquiſhing all other claims. In the year 1782 Charles Theodore eſtabliſhed a new fraternity of the order of Malta, from the eſtates of the Jeſuits in Bavaria, Neuburg, Sulzbach, and the Upper Palatinate. In the year 1785 Auſtria propoſed an exchange of the above diſtricts for a part of the Netherlands, in which the Elector was ready to concur, but the ſtates of Bavaria and the city of Münich, where he reſided, violently remonſtrated againſt ſuch a proceeding. The latter period is remarkable in the annals of Bavaria for the extraordinary zeal exerted to exterminate the order of Illuminati. Charles Theodore, upon leaving his former reſidence, Manheim, choſe for that purpoſe Münich, the ancient reſidence of the electors of Bavaria.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was once a conſiderable town, but is at preſent little more than a village.—In the year 1709, not far from Bavay, at the villages of Malplaquet, Tancines, and Bleaugies, a bloody battle was fought between the French and allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in which the former were completely defeated. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Le Queſnoy, and 12 N. W. of Mons, in lat. 50° 26′ N. long. 1° 11′ E.

BAUME LES DAMES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, on the river Doubs, 15 miles N. E. of Beſançon.

BAUNACH, a ſmall river of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on which is ſituated a village and diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to Bamberg, 7 miles N. of the city of Bamberg. One of the ſix cantons of Franconia belonging to the Imperial knights is likewiſe called Baunach.

BAUTA, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on a rivulet which runs into the river Fers, 20 miles S. W. of Dantzig.

BAYERSDORF, a diſtrict and town in the lower diviſion of Culmbach. Cloſe by, on the Regnitz, are to be ſeen the remains of the large caſtle of Scharfeneck, which was deſtroyed in 1634 by the commandant of Forchheim, Colonel Schletz, who at the ſame time ſet fire to Bayerſdorf. It has been handſomely rebuilt and provided with 3 gates. To the church belong a ſuperintendant and a chaplain, and the ſchool is under the management of a rector. The town poſſeſſes an extenſive juriſdiction between the biſhopric of Bamberg and the territory of Nürnberg. The number of Jews here is very conſiderable, and they have a fine ſynagogue and a large burial-ground. It lies 13 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 40′ N. long. 8° 34′ E.

BAYREUTH, a principality in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the eaſt by the Upper Palatinate and Bohemia, on the ſouth by Nürnberg and Anſpach, on the weſt by Schwartzenberg and Bamberg, and on the north by Vogtland. It is part of the burgravate of Nürnberg, and is compoſed of the upper and lower diviſion. To the former belong the diſtricts of Bayreuth, Culmbach, Schauenſtein and Helmbrecht, Lichtenberg, Mönchberg, Gefrees, Creuſen, Pegnitz, Oſternohe, Neuſtadt, Wonſiedel, and Hof. The lower contains the diſtricts of Neuſtadt, Erlangen, Bayerſdorf, Hoheneck, and Neuhof. This province, and the upper part in particular, is mountainous, containing minerals, marble, game, foreſts, produces ſome wine, and great quantities of corn and tobacco (of which laſt 50,000 cwt. are annually exported), has good breeds of cattle, and tolerable fiſheries. Upon the death of the Margrave Frederic Chriſtian without male heirs in 1769, his dominions fell to the houſe of Anſpach. The revenues of the principality may probably amount to a million rix-dollars (about 175,000*l.* ſterling). To a Roman month it contributes 329 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 338 dollars 14¼ kr. At the peace of Teſchen the fiefs belonging to it in Auſtria were exchanged for thoſe which the crown of Bohemia poſſeſſed in Bayreuth. By the ſame peace it was agreed that whenever the line of Brandenburg ſhould become extinct in Franconia, both the principalities of Anſpach and Bayreuth ſhould revert to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg. The government of theſe two principalities was reſigned by the

Margrave Charles Alexander by a manifeſto publiſhed at Bourdeaux in December 1791, and aſſumed by Frederic William II. at the commencement of the following year.

Bayreuth, the capital of the above principality, between the Red Mayn, Miſſelbach, and Sendelbach. The palace, the reſidence of the prince, was burned down in 1753, but is ſince rebuilt; beſides which a fine large new caſtle has been erected. The town contains 1 Calviniſt and 2 Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a college founded by Chriſtian Erneſt in 1664, an academy, and a fine orphan-houſe. It is likewiſe the ſeat of all the colleges of government. In the year 1783 the archives were removed hither from Plaſſenburg. About 3 miles from Bayreuth is the beautiful hermitage conſtructed by the Margrave George William in 1718, and completed by the Margrave Frederic and his conſort, which is ſtill in good preſervation. In the thirteenth century, when Bayreuth became the property of the burgraves, this city, which is now ſo conſiderable, was ſmaller than the neighbouring village of Altenſtadt-Bayreuth. It lies 13 miles s. s. e. of Culmbach, in lat. 49° 55′ n. long. 9° 19′ e.

Beaumont, a town of the Netherlands, with a caſtle, in the county of Hainault, 21 miles n. of Rocroy.

Beblingen, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg; it is not very large, but has a fine caſtle ſtanding on a hill, and is ſituated in a very fertile country: 11 miles s. e. of Stutgard.

Bechin, the circle of, formerly one of the twelve circles of Bohemia, bounded on the eaſt by the circle of Czaſlau and Moravia, on the ſouth by Auſtria, on the weſt by Prachin, and on the north by the circles of Moldau and Caurzim. It is named after the town of Bechin, which contains an ancient fortified caſtle, and is ſituated between the rivers Leſchnitz and Mulda. According to the preſent diviſion it forms two circles; Bechin in the diſtrict of Budweis, and Bechin in the diſtrict of Tabor.

Beckem, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the river Werſe, 17 miles s. s. e. of Münſter. Beſides a collegiate church, it contains 2 convents of Auguſtine nuns. In the year 1734 it was almoſt entirely burned down.

Bedburg, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Erft, in the diſtrict of Hulchradt and electorate of Cologne, belonging to the counts of Salm-Reiferſcheid: 12 miles w. of Cologne.

Beelike, a ſmall town, with a Benedictine provoſtſhip, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 10 miles s. of Lippſtadt.

Beeskow, a lordſhip, diſtrict, and town, on the Spree, which, with the lordſhip of Storkow, forms a circle belonging to the margravate of Brandenburg.

Beilngriess, a ſmall town on the Altmühl, in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg and biſhopric of Eichſtett: 16 miles n. e. of Aichſtädt.

Beilstein, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and electorate of Triers, ſituated on the Moſel, belonging to the Count of Metternich-Beilſtein. The Elector of Triers likewiſe has a part both of the town and lordſhip: 22 miles s. w. of Coblentz.

Beilstein, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, near Heilbron, celebrated for its ſprings of mineral water: 20 miles n. of Efflingen.

Beilstein, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Umbach in the Weſterwald, in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated in the territories of Naſſau, and belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Diez: 18 miles w. of Gieſſen.

Belcastro, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, near the Gulf of Squillace. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Santa Severina, and gives the title of duke to a branch of the family of Caraccioli.

Belgard, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Farther Pomerania, on the river Perſante, in the circle of Belgard. It is celebrated for its fair for horſes and cattle: 18 miles s. e. of Colberg.

Belgern, a ſmall ancient town in the diſtrict of Torgau and electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe, having a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and a good trade in beer: 7 miles s. e. of Torgau.

Belgrado, a ſmall town in that part of Friul which belonged to Venice: 13 miles s. s. w. of Udine.

Bellingwolder-Zyl, a ſmall fortified place in the province of Gröningen, near the Dollart, on the confines of Eaſt Frieſland: 16 miles s. s. w. of Emden.

Bellinzona, or Bellenz, a ſmall town and bailiwick belonging to Switzerland, ſituated in a plain at the mouth of the Teſſino, in the Milaneſe, with three caſtles, wherein reſide the three caſtellans of the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, to whom jointly this bailiwick belongs. It lies 26 miles n. of Como, in lat. 46° 8′ n. long. 6° 39′ e.

Bellunese, a diſtrict in the Treviſan in Italy, belonging to the Venetian territories, containing good iron-mines.

Belluno, the capital of the Bellumeſe, in the territory of Venice, ſituated on a hill between the rivers Ardo and Piave. It has a ſuburb called Campedello, and is the reſidence of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The council is compoſed of noblemen, ſome of whom are knights of Malta. The country is fertile in wine, corn, and fruit. It lies 12 miles w. of Aviano, in lat. 46° 9′ n. long. 9° 47′ e.

Belt—the Great Belt is the ſtrait between the iſlands of Zealand and Fünen. The Little Belt is the ſtrait between the iſland of Fünen and the coaſt of Jütland. All veſſels ſailing through the Great Belt are obliged to pay toll at Nyborg in the iſland of Fünen, to enforce which, a ſhip of war is always ſtationed there. Thoſe paſſing through the Little Belt pay toll at Fredericia, in Jütland.

Belzig,

Belzig, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the electoral circle of Saxony, on the frontiers of Anhalt-Zerbſt: 14 miles N. E. of Zerbſt.

Bene, Bena, a ſmall town of Piedmont, in the principality of Carignan, 10 miles E. of Savigliano.

Beneschow, a ſmall open town with a large caſtle on the Oppa, in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Troppau: 10 miles E. of Troppau.

Benevento, a town of the kingdom of Naples, at the conflux of the rivers Subato and Calore. Its territory extends a great many miles, has the title of a dutchy, and ſince the eleventh century has belonged to the Papal chair, yielding a yearly revenue of 6000 dollars. Since 969 it has been the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of inhabitants in the town amounts to 12,000: it was formerly much greater: 4000 were ſwept off by the plague of 1656, before which it contained 18,000. This was followed in 1688 by a terrible earthquake, which deſtroyed the town in a dreadful manner, and whereby 1400 perſons loſt their lives. The archbiſhop at that time was Cardinal Orſini (who in 1724 became Pope by the name of Benedict XIII.), who had the good fortune, when the archiepiſcopal palace was falling, to ſink down from the uppermoſt room to the very lowermoſt without ſuſtaining any injury. He afterwards ſpared no pains to repair the damage done to the town, and was therefore regarded as its ſecond founder. As St. Peter was highly reverenced in this town, the inhabitants are upon that account denominated the Faithful of St. Peter. The dutchy or ſtate of Benevento has good water, plenty of cattle, excellent fruits, abundance of game and corn, and good wines. During the conteſt in 1769, between the powers of the Houſe of Bourbon and the Pope, this dutchy was occupied by Neapolitan troops, but they evacuated it again in 1774. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Naples, in lat. 41° 7′ N. long. 12° 22′ E.

Benfelden, a town in France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Ill: 14 miles S. of Straſburg.

Benigheim, a ſmall town with a Proteſtant pariſh-church and a Capuchin convent, in Würtemberg, near the Neckar, in a diſtrict called Zabergow. It was formerly a co-hereditary place; but when the family of Liebenſtein, whoſe portion was a fief of the electorate of Mentz, became extinct, the elector contrived to make himſelf ſole maſter of Benigheim: but in 1784 this town, with the village of Erligheim and half of Kleebron in Zabergow, were purchaſed by the Duke of Würtemberg for 430,000 florins. It lies 15 miles N. of Stutgard.

Bennickenstein, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the county of Hohenſtein, in Thuringia, ſtanding by itſelf on the Harz, on the frontiers of Blankenburg, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It contains an iron-foundery; and both lines of the princely houſe of Schwarzburg formerly had a fourth part of its diſtrict: that of Sonderſhauſen was exchanged in 1675, and that of Rudolſtadt was ſold in 1741.

Bensche, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Jägerndorf, belonging to Auſtria: 13 miles W. of Troppau.

Bensheim, a ſmall town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, 10 miles N. E. of Worms.

Beraun, a royal town on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Beraun and kingdom of Bohemia. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthenware. In the year 1744 the Auſtrians gained an advantage here over the Pruſſians, after a very ſharp conteſt. The circle of Beraun lies on the river Mulda, between the circles of Prachin, Pilſen, Rakonitz, and Kaurzim. It lies 14 miles S. E. of Rakonitz, in lat. 49° 57′ N. long. 11° 52′ E.

Berching, a ſmall town on the Sulz, in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg and biſhopric of Eichſtett, 22 miles N. E. of Ingolſtadt.

Berchtesgaden, a princely provoſtſhip lying in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, whoſe provoſt is an independent ſtate of the Empire. In ſpiritual matters he is immediately under the Pope. The revenues are eſtimated at 70,000 florins (about 12,500*l.* ſterling). His quota to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 20 foot, or 104 florins, and he contributes to a chamber aſſeſſment 121 dollars 66⅔ kr. The capital of this provoſtſhip is the market-town of Berchteſgaden on the Achen, containing a fine church, a Franciſcan convent, and the caſtle of Fürſtenſtein. In the year 1736 it was much damaged by an inundation: 14 miles S. of Salzburg.

Bercka, a ſmall town on the Werra, in Thuringia, belonging partly to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and partly to Heſſe-Darmſtadt; but Weimar has the ſupreme juriſdiction, together with other privileges: 10 miles S. W. of Eiſenach.

Berg, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Cleve, on the eaſt by the county of Mark and the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by the Weſterwald, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Cologne. It comprehends 9 towns and 8 villages or liberties, and belongs to the Elector of the Palatinate. The inhabitants are partly of the Proteſtant, partly of the Catholic religion.

Berga, a ſmall open town of Vogtland, in the diſtrict of Weyda, belonging, with the caſtle of the ſame name, to the family of Watzdorf: 11 miles S. E. of Gera.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, part of the Venetian territories; bounded on the eaſt by the Breſciano, on the north by the Valteline, on the weſt and ſouth by the Milaneſe. It contains iron-mines and quarries of excellent marble.

Bergamo, the capital of the diſtrict of Bergamo. It is fortified, and ſtands on a hill between the two rivers Brembo and Serio. The citadel in the centre of it has a ſubterranean communication with the fortreſs of La Capella, ſituated on an eminence out of the town. The number of in-

habitants in Bergamo and its ſuburbs (two of which have walls and gates) amounts to 14,000. Near the town is a meadow, in which a great fair for cattle is annually held. The trade of the town is conſiderable, particularly in fine twiſted ſilk, wool, and wine. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. It lies 30 miles N. W. of Breſcia, in lat. 45° 18′ N. long. 7° 25′ E.

BERGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and convent for nuns of noble extraction, in the iſland of Rügen, which lies oppoſite the town of Stralſund. It is the ſeat of the king's court of juſtice, and reſidence of the governor, who muſt always be a nobleman and a native of the iſland. The adjacent country is called the diſtrict of Bergen. Lat. 54° 27′ N. long. 11° 16′ E.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a city and marquiſate of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the Scheldt, ſeparated from Zealand by the river Endracht. It was compoſed of four quarters, and had various maſters after the year 1287, when Duke John I. ſeparated it from Brabant. Upon the death of Francis Egon de la Tour, Duke of Auverne, in 1710, this marquiſate devolved to his only daughter Maria Anna, who in 1722 married John Chriſtian, count palatine of Sultzbach. It belonged to his ſon Charles Theodore, elector of the Palatinate, till he was diſpoſſeſſed of it by the French.

The capital of this marquiſate is Bergen-op-Zoom, a very ſtrong fortification. The little river Zoom runs through it, and diſcharges itſelf into the Eaſt Scheldt, with which the town has a communication by means of a good harbour. The States General, as ſovereigns of this city, kept a ſtrong garriſon and a governor therein. In the years 1586 and 1622 it was beſieged by the Spaniards, but without effect. In 1747 it was taken by ſtorm, after a gallant defence of three months, by the French, who, after diſmantling it, reſtored it at the peace of 1748. In the year 1794 it was again taken by the French, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. It lies 22 miles S. W. of Breda, in lat. 51° 30′ N. long. 1° 58′ E.

BERG-GIESSHUBEL, a ſmall mine-town, with a mine diſtrict, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, 15 miles from Dreſden, and 30 from Freyberg. It is ſituated on the rivulet Gottleube, in a delightful country, with a healthy air, and a celebrated ſpring of mineral water, which is frequented with much ſucceſs by vaſt numbers of patients. In 1735 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire. Lat. 50° 53′ N. long. 11° 40′ E.

BERGHEIM, BERCHEM, a ſmall town on the Erft, in the dutchy of Jüliers in Weſtphalia, 9 miles W. of Jüliers.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a ſmall royal mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 19 miles N. W. of Prachatitz.

BERGSTADTL, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 30 miles W. S. W. of Piſek.

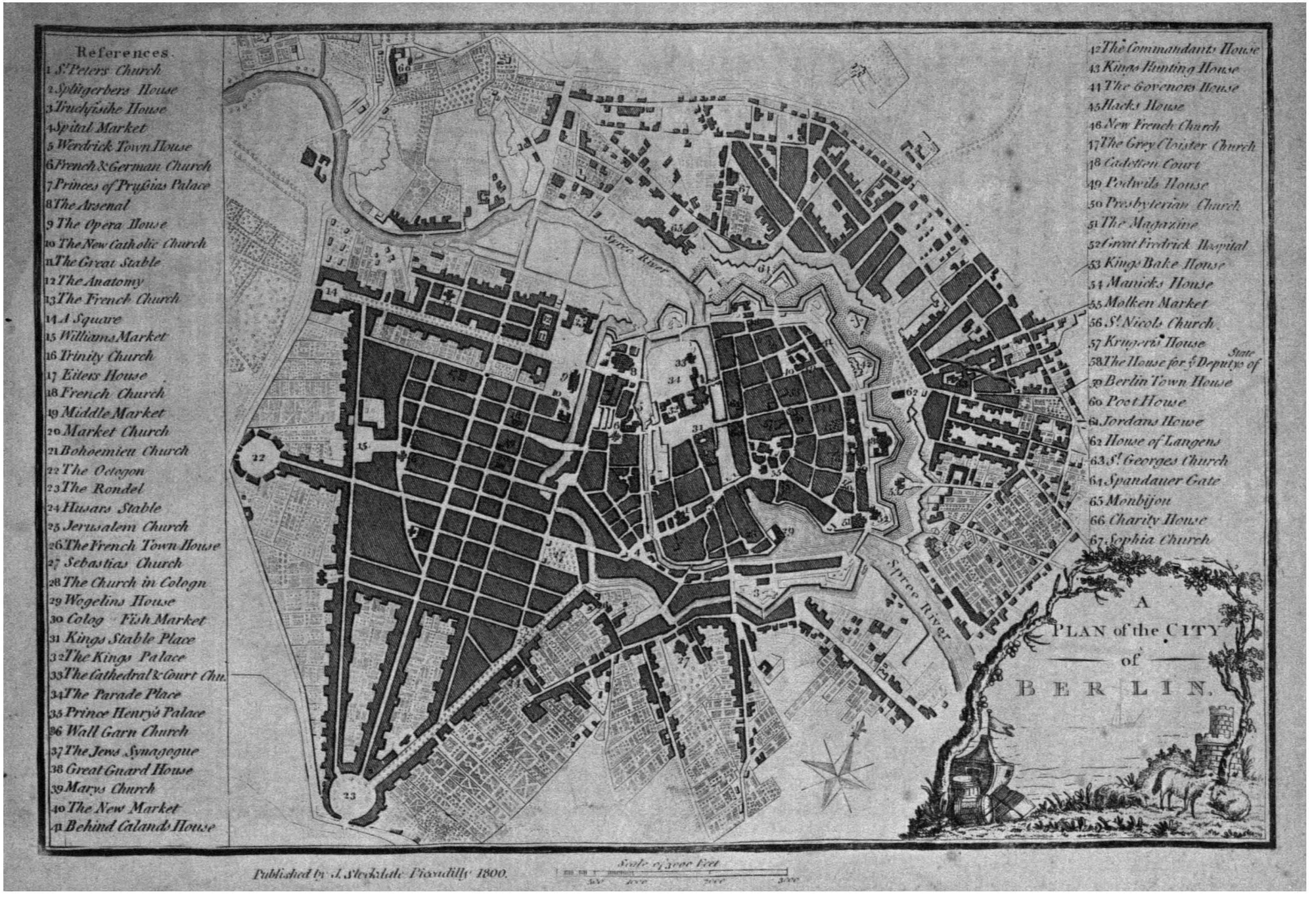
BERGUES, a ſmall but well-fortified town of France, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North, between Dunkirk and Moncaſſel, having a communication with the former by means of a canal. Since 1788 a free paſſage has been made from the ſea, ſo that veſſels can go to and from the town. Lat. 50° 57′ N. long. 6′ E.

BERGZABERN, a town and caſtle on the river Erlbach, in the principality of Zweybrücken, on the frontiers of France. It is the capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, which is likewiſe ſometimes called Neucaſtel, and lies 12 miles N. W. of Lauterburg.

BERKA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Ilm, belonging to Saxe-Weimar: 8 miles S. E. of Erfurt.

BERLEBURG, a ſmall town on the Berlebach, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Eder, in Wetteravia, in the county of Witgenſtein, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the counts of Witgenſtein-Berleburg. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Marburg.

BERLIN, the capital of all the dominions of the King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandenburg, and reſidence of the king, lies in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, and is one of the largeſt and fineſt cities in Europe. It is ſurrounded partly by walls, partly by paliſades, having 15 gates, and is 12 miles in circumference. It is properly compoſed of five towns, which have their reſpective ſuburbs, and are governed jointly by the ſame magiſtrates. Its handſome, long ſtreets, large ſquares, magnificent and extenſive palaces, churches, and other buildings, are ſcarcely to be equalled. It contains 32 churches, ſome of which belong to the Lutherans, ſome to the Calviniſts, ſome jointly to both denominations of Proteſtants, and ſome to the Catholics. The total number of houſes in the city and ſuburbs at the end of 1785, was 6644, which (excluſive of the royal and public buildings) were inſured in the fire inſurance office for 19,003,500 dollars. The number of inhabitants, which in 1661 amounted only to 6500, was at the above period increaſed to 146,647. King Frederic II. rebuilt a great number of its houſes in a very handſome manner at his own expence; and it is computed that he expended annually 400,000 dollars for that purpoſe in Berlin, and 200,000 in Potſdam. Berlin contains likewiſe many excellent manufactures, ſeveral academies, capital libraries, and a great number of ſcientific men; ſo that it may be looked upon as the ſeat of the belles lettres. Its police is admirable, and the exciſe yields an income of at leaſt 500,000 dollars per annum. The five towns of which this capital is compoſed are, 1. Berlin Proper, founded in 1163 by the Margrave Albert the Bear, in which are 39 ſtreets. In the King's-ſtreet are the new royal poſt-houſe, the reſidence of the governor, and the town-houſe, wherein the magiſtrates of all the five towns aſſemble; in Joachim-ſtreet is the Calviniſt academy of Joachimſthal; the Spandau-ſtreet contains the garriſon church completed in 1722—it is ornamented with a great number of colours taken in battle, and with paintings of the generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld,


References.
1 St Peters Church
2 Splitgerbers House
3 Truchsisshe House
4 Spital Market
5 Werdrick Town House
6 French & German Church
7 Princes of Prussias Palace
8 The Arsenal
9 The Opera House
10 The New Catholic Church
11 The Great Stable
12 The Anatomy
13 The French Church
14 A Square
15 Williams Market
16 Trinity Church
17 Eilers House
18 French Church
19 Middle Market
20 Market Church
21 Bohoemieu Church
22 The Octogon
23 The Rondel
24 Husars Stable
25 Jerusalem Church
26 The French Town House
27 Sebastias Church
28 The Church in Cologn
29 Wogelins House
30 Colog Fish Market
31 Kings Stable Place
32 The Kings Palace
33 The Cathedral & Court Chu.
34 The Parade Place
35 Prince Henry's Palace
36 Wall Garn Church
37 The Jews Synagogue
38 Great Guard House
39 Marys Church
40 The New Market
41 Behind Calands House
42 The Commandants House
43 Kings Hunting House
44 The Govenors House
45 Hacks House
46 New French Church
47 The Grey Cloister Church
48 Cadetten Court
49 Podwils House
50 Presbyterian Church
51 The Magazine
52 Great Fredrick Hospital
53 Kings Bake House
54 Manicks House
55 Molken Market
56 St Nicols Church
57 Krugers House
58 The House for y Deputys of State
59 Berlin Town House
60 Post House
61 Jordans Howe
62 House of Langens
63 St Georges Church
64 Spandauer Gate
65 Monbijou
66 Charity House
67 Sophia Church
Spree River
Spree River
A PLAN of the CITY of BERLIN.
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.
Scale of 3600 Feet
300 600 1200 2400 3600

terfeld, and of Major Kleiſt, the poet, which were preſented to this church by Rode, maſter of the academy of painting. The portrait of General Ziethen, which the officers of his regiment employed the ſame artiſt to execute, was afterwards added to the number. Here is likewiſe the extenſive building where the provincial aſſemblies of Brandenburg are held annually. In the Heidereuter-ſtreet is the Jews ſynagogue; and in the new market-place ſtands the Lutheran pariſh-church of St. Mary. At the corner of Roſen-ſtreet is the new general watch-houſe. In the Kloſter-ſtreet are the Calviniſt pariſh-church, the Lutheran academy in the Grey convent, and the royal manufactory, where the cloth is made for the king's whole army, and where poor people are ſupplied with work out of the great wool magazine. In Frederic's hoſpital upwards of 800 children receive inſtruction gratis. The former reſidence of the commandant is converted into a porcelain manufactory. We muſt likewiſe notice the building occupied by the royal corps of cadets, where 224 young noblemen are inſtructed in the languages, ſciences, and other things ſuitable to their rank; and the king's ſtorehouſe at the gate of Strahlau. The ſuburbs of Berlin Proper are compoſed of, 1ſt, The quarter of Spandau, or Sophienſtadt, containing the large newly-built houſe of induſtry, the new royal mint, ſtore-houſe and bake-houſe, the king's ſummer reſidence of Monbijou, the delightful gardens of Count Reuſs, the great hoſpital called La Charité, for poor and infirm perſons; and, 2dly, of the quarter of Strahlau, in which are the gardens of Counts Haack and Kraus, with the ſugar-refinery near the Strahlau-gate. Near the gate of Oranienberg is the magnificent hoſpital for invalids, erected by Frederic II. and completed in 1748. The number of officers and ſoldiers, with their wives and children, who are maintained therein, amounts to about 1000. In the neighbourhood of Wedden, near the paper-mill on the Panko, 1½ mile from the city, is Frederic's bath, which was greatly improved and rendered more convenient for uſe in 1761. Over the principal branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Köln, is the long bridge of free-ſtone, 160 feet in length, with 5 arches, embelliſhed with a metal ſtatue of the Elector Frederic the Great. 2. Köln on the Spree was likewiſe built by the Margrave Albert, and was formerly a ſeparate town, but its walls were by degrees taken down: two branches of the Spree encloſe and form an iſland of it: it has 25 ſtreets. Coming from Berlin over the long bridge, the royal palace firſt ſtrikes the eye: herein are to be ſeen the king's library, comprehending 150,000 volumes, the cabinets of antiquities, coins, and medals, and likewiſe the collection of natural and artificial curioſities. It likewiſe contains the ſupreme colleges of government, as the council of ſtate, the general directory for war, finance, and the royal domains, the general war exchequer, and that of the margravate. Near the palace ſtands the magnificent cathedral completed in 1750. Oppoſite to it are the new warehouſes. In the Broad-ſtreet, lined with handſome buildings, are the king's mews, and above them for the preſent is the newly eſtabliſhed Ecole Militaire, or academy for young noblemen. Near St. Peter's church is the Lutheran college of Köln. New Köln, part of the ancient city of Köln, contains 4 ſtreets, which run parallel with the Spree and the ramparts. The ſalt-warehouſe of Halle, the obſervatory belonging to the family of Krofigk, and Splitberg's ſugar-houſe, are worthy of attention. The ſuburb of Köln, or Köpenick, is delightfully ſituated, and was in 1736 encloſed by the ſame outer wall as Köln. 3. Fredericſwerder was founded by the Elector Frederic William the Great, and has 19 ſtreets. Half of its church belongs to the French, and the other half jointly to the Lutherans and German Calviniſts. Near it are the French academy, the united Lutheran and Calviniſt academy in the old town-houſe, and the hall belonging to the college of phyſicians. We muſt not omit the old warehouſes, the old mint near the ſluice, conſtructed of free-ſtone, the king's ranger-court, containing at preſent the upper department of architecture, and the royal bank, the palaces of the margraves of Schwedt, and of the princes of Pruſſia, with the royal arſenal. The king's foundery, and the building called the prince's houſes, are at preſent occupied by the king's pages, by the ſtore-rooms containing the regimentals for the army, and by the ſtamp-office. Here is alſo a very uſeful inſtitution called the addreſs houſe, for lending ſums of money upon ſufficient ſecurity. 4. Dorotheenſtadt or Newtown, was built by the Elector Frederic William, who named it after his conſort. It lies between Fredericſwerder, Friedrichsſtadt, and the Spree, and is not large, containing only 6 regular ſtreets, with handſome and in part magnificent buildings, the moſt remarkable of which are, the church belonging jointly to the Lutherans, the German and French Calviniſts, Prince Henry's palace, the extenſive royal ſtables, over which was formerly the academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, which is now removed into a private houſe. The newly-erected building over the ſtables now contains the royal academy of ſciences, the hall, painted in an exquiſite ſtyle, the library, cabinet of coins, &c. Beſides the above, here are alſo the aſtronomical obſervatory, the anatomical theatre, the ſplendid opera-houſe, the beautiful Catholic church finiſhed in 1773, but which belongs to Friedrichsſtadt, the delightful alley of lime-trees, about 1200 paces in length, both ſides of which are lined with the moſt magnificent buildings, the old menagerie, which is now converted into a variety of promenades, alleys, and labyrinths. 5. Friedrichsſtadt, founded by the Elector Frederic III. in 1688. It is larger than any of the other four towns, and has 23 ſpacious handſome ſtreets, amongſt which that of Leipzig is a magnificent one, and Frederic's-ſtreet is above a mile in length.—In this town the attention of a ſtranger is principally attracted by the large hall of government, in which the tribunal,

tribunal, ſupreme conſiſtory, and court of juſtice for the margravate aſſemble; the gold and ſilver manufactories belonging to the orphan-houſe at Potſdam, the royal porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand maſter of the order of St. John, the palace of Count Reuſs, the Trinity, Jeruſalem, and New churches, the church of the Bohemian Lutherans, called Bethlehem, the French church, the ſtatues of the generals Schwerin, Winterfeld, &c. The preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the trade of Berlin is occaſioned by its numerous manufactures of ſilk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Pruſſian blue, cutlery, and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. Its trade in books is very conſiderable, and it contains many printing-offices. This city was taken and laid under contribution in 1760 by an army of Ruſſians, Auſtrians, and Saxons, who, after plundering the royal palaces, were obliged to evacuate it in a few days, upon the approach of the king to its relief. Berlin lies in lat. 53° 30′ N. long. 11° E.

BERLINCHE, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the confines of Pomerania, 23 miles S. of New Stargard.

BERN, the largeſt of the Swiſs cantons, being in its greateſt length 180 miles, and 90 in breadth. To the weſt it borders on the cantons of Baſel and Solothurn, the county of Neufchatel and France; to the north, on the Foreſt towns, the Rhine, and the canton of Zürich; to the eaſt, on Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri; and to the ſouth, on the country of Gex, the Lake of Geneva, and the Valais. It is divided into the German and Italian part, the former of which lies to the right, on the river Aar, and the latter round the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel, and is called the Pays de Vaud. The whole canton compriſes 39 bailiwicks, and many towns and diſtricts, governed by officers with various titles, ſent thither from Bern. It contains above 1300 villages and 400,000 inhabitants. Before the French made themſelves maſters of Switzerland, the finances of this canton were in a very flouriſhing condition, and the debts due to it by foreign powers, as Saxony, Sardinia, Denmark, &c. amounted to five million rix-dollars. It is the moſt fertile part of Switzerland, and adheres to the doctrines of Calviniſm. It joined the Swiſs league in 1353, and, on account of its ſtrength, became the ſecond in rank next to Zürich. The chief power of Bern is in the hands of the grand council of Bern. The inferior, likewiſe called the daily council, is compoſed of 27 members; the number of both amounts to 299 when complete, which however is ſeldom the caſe. Spiritual matters fall under the cogniſance of the conſiſtory.

BERN, the capital of the canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, ſtands on an eminence. The Aar waſhes three ſides of it, forming a peninſula, which at the extremity by the ſtone bridge is ſo narrow as to admit of only a ſingle ſtreet, but it widens gradually for about 400 paces along the ſide of the eminence, after which it is divided into two ſtreets, then into three, and at laſt into five. On the top of the hill to the weſt, the town is ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and baſtions. It is large, and contains many handſome buildings; the three principal ſtreets are long and wide, with piazzas or arches on both ſides, for the convenience of walking dry in wet weather. The ſtreets are paved with flints, and are traverſed by a canal, which is of infinite ſervice in carrying off the filth of the town and in caſe of fire. Moſt of the houſes are built with free-ſtone, with which the above-mentioned canal is conſtructed.

By the great church are the public walks, raiſed a prodigious height on arches, and ſurrounded with walls and iron rails. Theſe walks command a view of a chain of mountains whoſe ſummits are always covered with ſnow, in the Griſons, above 70 miles from Bern. The cathedral, which is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure built in 1421, contains 40 pair of colours taken by the Swiſs from Charles Duke of Burgundy at Murten. The church of the Holy Ghoſt ſtands in the uppermoſt part of the city. The hoſpital and infirmary are two extenſive buildings.

The arſenal, beſides artillery, contains arms for 20,000 men. Herein are preſerved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his ſon's head. To the academy belong 8 profeſſors, a large public library, a cabinet of antiquities and coins: the ſtudents are maintained gratis. The regular garriſon of Bern is compoſed of 360 men. The citizens are divided into 12 claſſes. In this city all kinds of manufactures are carried on, as thoſe of crape, fine cloths, ſtuffs, ſilk, &c. It was taken in 1798 by the French, who are ſtill maſters of it. It lies in lat. 46° 52′ N. long. 5° 4′ E.

BERNAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria on the Nabe, 14 miles S. of Eger.

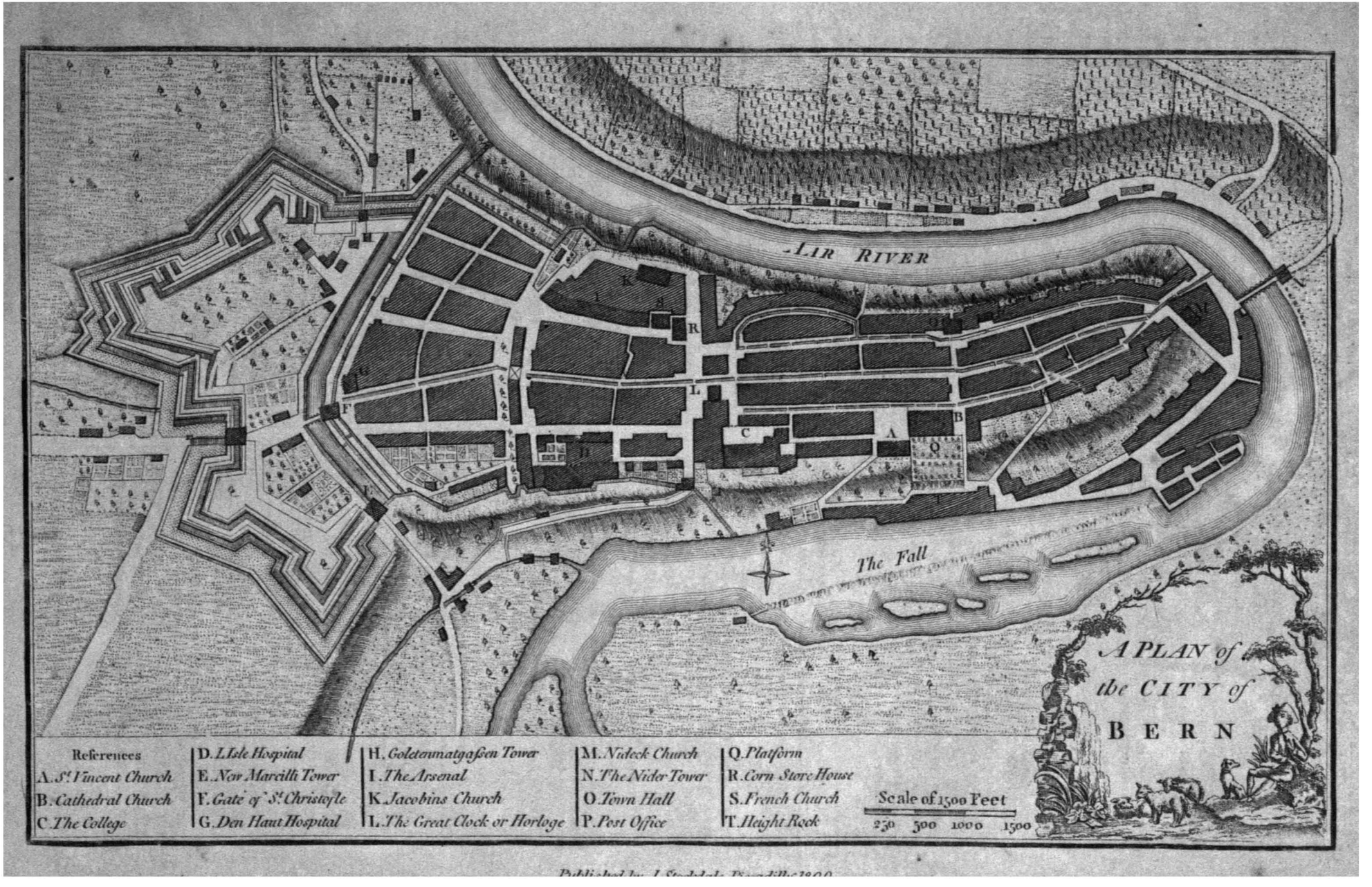
BERNBURG, a town on the Saale, in the principality of Anhalt. It is compoſed of three parts, the old and new town, and the town on the mountains, which is ſeparated from the other two by the Saale. The prince's caſtle ſtands on a high rock, and is ſurrounded with walls and deep ditches. It lies 15 miles S. S. W. of Barby, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 9° 32′ E.

BERN CASTEL, a diſtrict, town, and ſtrong caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the Moſel, with a bridge over that river, in the electorate of Triers: 18 miles N. E. of Triers.

BERNECK, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Gefrees, belonging to Bayreuth. The White Mayn iſſues from the Fichtelberg at this place: 9 miles N. E. of Bayreuth.

BERNO, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 15 miles from Berlin, on the river Panko, with a ſmall French Calviniſt colony. It is famous for its excellent beer.

BERNSTADT, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, belonging to the convent of Marienſtern: 9 miles S. W. of Görlitz.


AIR RIVER
The Fall
A PLAN of the CITY of BERN
References
A. St. Vincent Church
B. Cathedral Church
C. The College
D. L'Isle Hospital
E. Nov Marcilli Tower
F. Gate of St. Christofle
G. Den Haut Hospital
H. Goletenmatgassen Tower
I. The Arsenal
K. Jacobins Church
L. The Great Clock or Horloge
M. Nideck Church
N. The Nider Tower
O. Town Hall
P. Post Office
Q. Platform
R. Corn Store House
S. French Church
T. Height Rock
Scale of 1500 Feet
250 500 1000 1500

BERNSTADT, a ſmall town on the river Weida, in the principality of Oels in Sileſia, with a caſtle, where the prince reſides. Upon the death of Charles Duke of Würtemberg-Bernſtadt, in 1745, it devolved to the reigning Duke of Würtemberg-Oels. It contains about 1800 inhabitants: 20 miles s. of Breſlau.

BERSCHETZ, a ſmall town with a bad harbour on the Adriatic ſea, belonging to the county of Mitterberg in Carniola. The dark red wine made here, has a particularly fine flavour. It lies 12 miles s.s.w. of Fiume.

BERSSELO, a ſmall town on the Po, in the dutchy of Reggio, on the borders of Mantua and Parma, which was formerly well fortified; but its works were deſtroyed in the war ſubſequent to the death of the Emperor Charles VI. It belongs to the Duke of Modena, who holds it as a fief of the dutchy of Mantua. It lies 9 miles N. of Parma.

BERUN, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, ſituated on a lake in which are ſeveral iſlands: 16 miles N. of Bilitz.

BESANÇON, a city of France, capital of the department of the Doubs. It is ſituated on the river Doux, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It was formerly a free Imperial city, but in 1652 was ceded by the emperor and Empire to Spain. By the peace of Nimeguen it was, together with Franche Comté, annexed to France. It is large and handſome, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It was fortified by Lewis XIV. It contains an univerſity, and an academy of ſciences: before the revolution it was the ſeat of the parliament of Franche Comté, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who ſtyled himſelf Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; but ſince the peace of Ryſwick he never appeared at the diet. Long. 3° 50′ E. lat. 47° 15′ N.

BESIGHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict with two old caſtles, at the conflux of the rivers Neckar and Ens, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 11 miles N. of Stutgard.

BETHUNE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais, is ſituated on the river Bietre. The houſes and ſtreets are very bad, but the great market-place is a handſome ſquare. This town was taken by the French in 1645, by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, who retained it at the peace of Utrecht.

BETZENSTEIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town belonging to Nürnberg, as a fief of Bohemia. Beſides the caſtle where the bailiff reſides, there is another old caſtle ſtanding on a hill, with a very deep well. In the diſtrict belonging to it are ſeveral pits, from which the inhabitants extract great quantities of iron-ore, wherewith the neighbouring forges are ſupplied: 23 miles N. E. of Nürnberg.

BEVERGERN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with an ancient caſtle on the river Ems, in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſurrounded entirely with moraſſes: 5 miles N.W. of Tecklenburg.

BEVERUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, at the conflux of the rivers Weſer and Bever. A toll is here collected from the Weſer, and near it are ſalt ſprings: 20 miles N.W. of Göttingen.

BEVERWYCK, a large handſome village of Holland, on the Wyckermeer, which has a communication with the Y, between Alkmaer and Haerlem: 13 miles N.W. of Amſterdam.

BEUIL, a ſmall town in the county of Nice, in Italy, 27 miles N.W. of Nice.

BEUREN, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the biſhopric of Paderborn, near the city of Paderborn; it belonged to the Jeſuits from the year 1610, at which time the laſt poſſeſſor gave it to that order, till their abolition. At preſent the Biſhop of Paderborn has the greater part of the revenues. The church is a very handſome building.

BEUTHEN, a lordſhip in Upper Sileſia, which was made a free ſtate lordſhip by the Emperor Leopold I. in 1697. On the ſouth it is bounded by the lordſhip of Pleſſe, on the weſt and north by Oppeln, and on the eaſt by Poland. The inhabitants are moſtly Catholics, and ſpeak the Poliſh language. The capital of this lordſhip is Beuthen, or Upper Beuthen on the Oder. It belongs to Count Leo Maximilian Henkel of Donnerſmark, and is the ſeat of the government for the lordſhip. Lat. 50° 21′ N. long. 16° 38′ E.

BEUTHEN, LOWER, a ſmall town on the Oder, in a delightful country in the lordſhip of Carolath, in Lower Sileſia. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Great Glogau, in lat. 51° 43′ N. long. 13° 35′ E.

BIALEMBURK, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on the borders of Pomerania, 8 miles N. of New Stettin.

BIBEN, a ſmall town of Iſtria, in the county of Mitterburg, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Görz: 27 miles s. s.w. of Fiume.

BIBERACH, a free Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated in a valley watered by the ſmall river Reiſs. The magiſtracy are half Lutherans and half Catholics, and the inhabitants of both religions have one church in common. To the territory of this town belong 5 villages and ſeveral hamlets. About 2 miles from the town is the Jordan Bath, conducing at the ſame time to the health and pleaſure of the inhabitants. Its contribution, according to the matricula of the Empire and circle, is 65, florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 81 dollars 14½ kr. It lies 26 miles s. s. E. of Ulm, in lat. 48° 7′ N. long. 7° 21′ E.

BIBRA, a ſmall town of the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Thuringia, containing a ſpring of mineral water. Since the year 1777 many improvements have been made for the convenience of perſons uſing the waters, which have occaſioned it to be very much frequented: 9 miles s. of Querfurt.

BICHE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. It was formerly the capital of a lordſhip which formed part of Lorrain, and belonged

longed at firſt to the counts of Zweybrücken, and afterwards to the counts of Hanau, who exchanged it in 1606 for the diſtrict of Lemberg. In 1738 it was ceded to France with the reſt of the dutchy of Lorrain. It lies 21 miles N.W. of Haguenau, in lat. 49° 4′ N. long. 5° 9′ E.

Bidgoszez, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, 64 miles s. of Dantzig.

Biedenkopf, a diſtrict with a ſmall town on a mountain in Heſſe-Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Lahne, 10 miles from Marburg, famous for its iron-works and ſmelting-houſes, and likewiſe for its manufactory of woollen cloth.

Biel, a town of Switzerland, on the river Süſs, between Solothurn and Neufchatel; it is one of the confederate places or allies of Switzerland. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. The Biſhop of Baſel, whom they acknowledge as their ſovereign, and to whom they ſwear allegiance, keeps a bailiff here. Near it is the lake of Biel, which abounds in fiſh, and whoſe banks are covered with vineyards. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Bern, in lat. 46° 56′ N. long. 4° 53′ E.

Bielefeld, the capital of the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, was formerly a Hanſe town. The linen made and bleached here is famous both in Europe and abroad. It lies 15 miles N. of Lippſtadt, in lat. 51° 53′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

Bielsk, a town of Poland and capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, or Bielſk, on the river Biela. Lat. 52° 25′ N. long. 17° 20′ E.

Bientina, a village of Tuſcany, in the province of Piſa, cloſe by a lake of the ſame name, 10 miles N. W. of Piſa.

Biervliet, a town of Dutch Flanders on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the Weſt Scheldt, and has been much damaged by inundations of the ſea. It lies 3 miles from Iſendyk.

Biesenthal, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow or Fühne, which riſes here out of the lakes and ſwamps. The adjacent wood is called the Foreſt of Bieſenthal: 22 miles N. N. E. of Berlin.

Bilin, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz. Not far from hence is the mountain of Bilin, whereon are found many rare herbs, ſtones, and metals. Here is likewiſe a good medicinal ſpring: 17 miles W. of Leitmeritz.

Brix, a well-built and pretty large town, in the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the ſmall river Bela; has 2 convents for monks, a nunnery, and a commandery of the knights of the Croſs and Star: 14 miles N. of Saatz.

Bilitz, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Nieplitz. Here is an eccleſiaſtical inſpection, under which are 5 pariſhes: 16 miles s. of Brandenburg, 22 s.W. of Berlin.

Bilitz, a ſmall principality of Upper Sileſia, bounded by the lordſhip of Pleſſe, the principality of Teſchen, and Poland. It was formerly an inferior lordſhip, but upon becoming the property of the princes Sulkowſky, it was raiſed to the rank of a principality by the Emperor Francis, in 1752. The town of Bilitz has a caſtle, and is ſituated on the Biala. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and amongſt the inhabitants are 400 clothmakers. It lies 16 miles N. E. of Teſchen, in lat. 49° 48′ N. long. 16° 39′ E.

Billerbeeck, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, 5 miles N. N. E. of Coesfeld.

Billigheim, a diſtrict and ſmall town of about 200 houſes and 1000 inhabitants, in the diſtrict of Germerſheim, belonging to the Lower Palatinate, containing a Lutheran church, and another uſed in common by the Catholics and Calviniſts. It lies 4 miles s. of Landau.

Bilsen, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, between Mäeſtricht and Haſſelt, on the river Demer. Near it is the celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for princeſſes and counteſſes, called Münſter Bilſen: 7 miles N.W. of Mäeſtricht.

Binch, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, ſituated on the river Haye, 28 miles s. of Bruſſels.

Bingen, a town of the Rheingau, where the Nähe diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine, between Mentz and Bacharach, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Mentz. Near it is the Binger-loch, which on account of the rocks is a very dangerous place for veſſels navigating the Rhine. On an iſland near the town is the Mice tower, whither Hatto II. Archbiſhop of Mentz is ſaid to have retired. It lies 15 miles S.S.W. of Mentz, in lat. 49° 55′ N. long. 5° 32′ E.

Binnen Sea, a gulf of the Baltic, between the coaſt of Swediſh Pomerania and the iſland of Zingſt.

Bisaccia, a ſmall town, which confers the title of prince on the family of Pignatelli, in Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza.

Bischoffsheim, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a Franciſcan convent and an academy, on the Tauber, in Franconia, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Mentz: 13 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

Bischofslack, a town with a lordſhip and ruined caſtle, in Upper Carinthia, which, together with its diſtrict containing 200 villages, belongs to the Biſhop of Freyſingen. A good trade is carried on here in linen, worſted, and horſes. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Laybach, in lat. 46° 18′ N. long. 11° 51′ E.

Bischopsheim, a town and diſtrict of Würzburg, 10 miles s. of Fladungen, and as many s. of Oſtheim.

Bischofswerda, a town in the circle of Miſnia and diſtrict of Stolpen, on the Weiſeritz, with a ſuperintendency, and a good trade in white yarn: 18 miles E. of Dreſden.

Bischofswerder, a ſmall independent town in Eaſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Oſs, which runs into the Viſtula: 28 miles N. E. of Culm.

BISCHOFSZELL, a bailiwick and town of Thurgau, in Switzerland, on the river Sitter, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Thur, with a caſtle: it is partly independent, and partly ſubject to the Biſhop of Conſtance, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle. The magiſtrates and civil officers are half Catholics and half Proteſtants. Both religions perform divine ſervice in the church. In religious matters this town is, together with Arbon, under the particular protection of Zürich and Bern. It lies 13 miles s. of Conſtance.

BISEGLIA, a ſea-port town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani.

BISEGNANO, a town, caſtle, and principality, giving title to the family of San Severino, in Calabria Citra. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

BISENZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, 12 miles s.w. of Hradiſch.

BISKAPIE, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kalicz, on the river Prezſna, 4 miles s. of Kalicz.

BISMARCH, a village of the Ucker Mark, in the circle of Stolpe, belonging to the poſſeſſions of the family of that name, in the Old Mark: 9 miles N.W. of Stendal.

BISTRITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 25 miles N.W. of Brinn.

BISTRITZ, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau.

BITESCH, Great, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, 16 miles N.W. of Brinn.

BITETTO, a thinly inhabited town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari.

BITONTO, a town of Naples in the province of Bari. This place is remarkable for the defeat of the Imperialiſts by the Spaniards in 1734, in memory of which Philip V. of Spain erected a pyramid on the field of battle, and gave General Montemar, who commanded the Spaniards, the title of Duke of Bitonto. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of Bari.

BITTERFELD, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mulda, in the electoral circle of Saxony. It has a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and a ſuperintendency: 14 miles s. of Deſſau.

BLAMONT, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of La Meurthe: 14 miles E. of Luneville, 25 E.S.E. of Nancy.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs and diſtrict of S. Hippolite: 9 miles S.W. of Porentrui, and 4½ S.W. of S. Hippolite.

BLANCKENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Thuringia, 5 miles from Saalfeld, on the Rinne and Schwartza. The caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the counts of Schwartzburg, is now in ruins. This diſtrict, to which belong 20 villages, is an Imperial fief, and is at preſent incorporated with the diſtrict of Rudolſtadt, belonging to the princes of Schwartzburg. It lies 3 miles s.w. of Rudolſtadt, in lat. 50° 42′ N. long. 9° E.

BLANKENAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Fulda, 10 miles W. of Fulda.

BLANKENBERG, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 24 miles S. E. of Cologne.

BLANKENBURG, a principality in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Lower Harz, bounded on the eaſt by Halberſtadt and Anhalt; on the ſouth, by Stolberg and Hohenſtein; on the weſt, by the principality of Grubenhagen, the county of Wernigerode, and the Upper Harz; and on the north, by Halberſtadt. It was formerly a county, and in 1690 was given by Anthony Ulric Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbüttel to his ſon Lewis Rudolph. It was raiſed to the rank of a principality by the Emperor Joſeph, in 1707.

BLANKENBURG, the capital of the above-mentioned principality, is 10 miles diſtant from Halberſtadt. The caſtle, where the prince reſides, ſtands on a craggy mountain, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt buildings of the kind in Germany. The town lies at the foot of the mountain. It is the ſeat of the chamber of juſtice, the conſiſtory, and of the ſuperintendency over the principality: lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 8° 45′ E.

BLANKENHAYN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the county of Gleichen, in Thuringia, belonging to the Prince of Hatzfeld, as a fief of the electorate of Mentz: 12 miles S. E. of Erfurt.

BLASII CELLA, a ſmall town of the principality of Götha, in the diſtrict of Schwarzwald. It has a good manufacture of fire-arms: 13 miles N. E. of Meinungen.

BLAUBEUREN, a town and diſtrict of Würtemberg, ſituated on the river Ach, at its junction with the Blau. At this place great quantities of fuſtian and linen cloth are made. The caſtle ſtands on a hill out of the town; and in the ſchool belonging to the convent upwards of 20 orphans, the children of princes, are maintained and educated under the inſpection of the abbot and 2 teachers.

BLECKEDE, a caſtle, village, and diſtrict on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Lüneburg. At this place a conſiderable toll is collected from the Elbe: 17 miles E. of Lüneburg.

BLEICHERODE, a ſmall town of the county of Hohenſtein, in Thuringia, ſituated between the Bode and Wipper, belonging to the principality of Halberſtadt, the ſuperintendent of which has a ſeat in the conſiſtory of Halberſtadt: 22 miles S.W. of Stolberg.

BLEISTEIN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Sultzbach of the ſame name, which, with the title of a lordſhip, belonged as a fief of Bohemia to Count Zinzendorf. Upon his death it was again annexed to the palatinate of Sultzbach, according to a compact made upon the election of Joſeph II. as King of the Romans: 25 miles N. E. of Amberg.

BLEYSTADT, a ſmall mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, on the frontiers of Vogtland, 14 miles N. N. E. of Eger.

Bliescastel, a conſiderable lordſhip of Weſterreich, belonging to the counts of Leyen, as a fief of the electorate of Triers, to which are annexed ſeveral other places, beſides the village and caſtle of Blieſcaſtel, on the river Blies. It lies 4 miles W. of Zweybrücken.

Blockzyl, a ſmall town, and formerly a fort, of Overyſſel, with a commodious harbour on the Zuyder Zee, at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, called likewiſe the Old Aa, which here diſcharges itſelf into the ſea by two channels.

Blomberg, a town in the county of Lippe. The caſtle and diſtrict of that name belong to Lippe-Bückeburg: 17 miles N. of Paderborn.

Blumberg, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, in the territories of Fürſtenberg, near Stülingen, on the frontiers of the landgravate of Nellenburg.

Blumenfeld, a ſmall town in the circle of Swabia, 25 miles W. of Conſtance, and 8 N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

Bobbio, a ſmall town with the title of a county, in the dutchy of Milan. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Genoa. It is the capital of a very mountainous territory of the ſame name. In the year 1743 it was ceded to the King of Sardinia by Queen Maria Thereſa, by the treaty of Worms. It lies 30 miles N. N. E. of Genoa, in lat. 44° 49′ N. long. 7° E.

Bobenhausen, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the county of Hanau, with a Catholic and Lutheran church: 9 miles W. of Aſchaffenburg.

Bobenhausen, a village in the diſtrict of Ulrichſtein, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

Bobersberg, a ſmall town of the principality of Croſſen, belonging to the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Luſatia, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Bober. The adjacent country, comprehending a great number of villages, is called the diſtrict of Boberſberg. It lies 5 miles S. of Croſſen, in lat. 52° 3′ N. long. 12° 48′ E.

Bobrownik, a ſmall town in the territory of Dobrzin and palatinate of Wladiſlaw, in Great Poland.

Bocholt, a ſmall town in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Cleve; there are iron-mines in its neighbourhood. It lies 18 miles W. of Weſel.

Bockeneim, a town on the river Nette, belonging to the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, having 1 Catholic and 1 Lutheran church. The principal miniſter of the Lutheran church, who is commonly general-ſuperintendent, is appointed by Hannover, but the dean is choſen by the town: 13 miles S. E. of Hildeſheim.

Bockum, a diſtrict and town in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, inhabited by Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, who have ſeparate churches: 24 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp, and 26 S. E. of Weſel.

Boden Sea, likewiſe called the Lake of Conſtance, or Bregenz, abounds in fiſh, and is 35 miles in length, 15 in breadth, lying between Swabia and Switzerland. The Rhine runs through the middle of it. It is named Boden Sea after the caſtle of Bodmen.

Bodenstadt, a lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to a count of Walderode, 20 miles E. of Ollmütz.

Bodenwerder, a ſmall town on the Weſer, in the principality of Calenberg: 15 miles S. E. of Hameln.

Bohemia. See the Introduction, page 81.

Böhmischaicha, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 17 miles S. S. E. of Zittau.

Böhmischbrodt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles E. of Prague.

Böhmisch Leyppa, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. It belongs to Prince Kaunitz, and has an old and a new caſtle. The inhabitants derive a good ſubſiſtence from their earthenware manufactures and trade in cloth. It lies 17 miles S. of Zittau, in lat. 50° 40′ N. long. 12° 18′ E.

Böhmisch Wiesenthal. See Wiesenthal.

Bojano, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It gives the title of duke to the houſe of Caraffa.

Boitzenburg, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the county of Schwerin, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe. Here is a conſiderable toll, of which the houſe of Strelitz receives 9000 rix-dollars. It is one of the prettieſt as well as moſt thriving towns in Mecklenburg. In 1709 it ſuſtained great injury by fire, which has however been completely repaired. It lies 16 miles N. E. of Lüneburg, in lat. 53° 22′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

Boitzenberg, a diſtrict of the Ucker Mark, 10 miles from Prentzlow, with a caſtle and ſmall town, whoſe inhabitants raiſe a great deal of ſilk. It belongs to the family of Arnim.

Bolkenhayn, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a caſtle on a hill, which, with its diſtrict, was purchaſed in 1703 by the convent of Griſſau, of the barons of Zedwitz: 13 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

Bologna is, next to Rome, the chief town in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. It lies at the foot of the Appenine mountains between the rivers Savena and Reno. The great number of churches and convents give it a fine appearance at a diſtance. In the church of St. Petronius the Emperor Charles V. was crowned by Pope Clement VII. in 1530, which is the laſt inſtance of an emperor receiving the Imperial crown from the Pope. In the Dominican church the founder of that order lies interred. Amongſt the remarkable buildings are the two towers of degli Aſinelli and de Gariſendi. The former was built in 1109, and is 371 feet high. This city is the reſidence of ſome of the firſt families, as the Ludoviſi, Buoncompagni, Bentivogli, Pepoli, Azzolini, Davia, Spada, Campeggi, Aldrovandi, Malvezzi, Marſigli, Lambertini, &c. from the laſt of which

ſprung

ſprung the much-reſpected Pope Benedict XIV. whoſe partiality to his native town was conſpicuous from his various donations of valuable books, inſtruments, and of his own private library. It is celebrated for being the ſchool of the Caracci, who, next to Michael Angelo and Raphael, contributed to revive a good taſte in painting; it is likewiſe famous for its gymnaſium, or univerſity, in which the ſtudy of the Roman law was brought to great perfection in the middle ages, and was called Mater Studiorum, or Mother of Academies. In the year 1712 Count Lewis Ferdinand Marſigli, ſo celebrated for his learning, inſtituted an academy of ſciences, which was incorporated with the Academia Clementina, founded by Pope Clement XI. for the ſtudy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. Every two months a Gonfalonier is choſen as chief magiſtrate out of the ſenate, compoſed of 50 members, who elects 8 aſſiſtants, entitled Anziani, Ancients. This city and its territory having preſerved its independence as a republic through many viciſſitudes in the middle ages, voluntarily ſubmitted to Pope Julius II. and thereby preſerved many of their privileges, and among the reſt that of keeping an envoy at the court of Rome. The only tax received by the Pope is the duty on wine. The Papal governor, or legate, is always a cardinal, and he has a prelate as vice-legate. The archbiſhop preſides over ſpiritual matters. Among the many articles of commerce manufactured at Bologna, that of ſilk deſerves notice; which is very eaſily and expeditiouſly prepared by means of various mills on the river Reno, erected as early as the year 1341. The moſt remarkable among the natural productions of this diſtrict is a ſpecies of ſtone found near Paderno, which collects and retains the rays of light in ſuch a manner that in the dark it appears like a red-hot coal. The fertility of the country has cauſed the city to be ſurnamed the Fat. The Bologneſe contains upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, and is bounded on the north by Ferrara, on the eaſt by Romagna, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Modena. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies 19 miles W. of Modena, in lat. 44° 30′ N. long. 9° 2′ E.

Bolsena, a village in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, on a large lake of the ſame name, containing 2 iſlands, Biſentina and Martana.

Bolswerd, a town in the province of Frieſland, near the Zuyder Zee, which carries on a very profitable trade in butter and light woollen ſtuffs: 13 miles S.W. of Leuwarden.

Bommel, not a very large town on the iſland of Bommelwert, in the Betau and dutchy of Gelderland, on the Waal. Near it is the fort of St. Andrew.

Bommene, a ſmall place on the iſland of Schouwen, in Zealand, probably on the ſite of the town of Bommene, which was annihilated by inundations of the ſea.

Bonifacio, a town on a ſmall peninſula, at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Corſica. It is pretty ſtrong, has a good harbour, which is very much frequented by trading veſſels, and a coral fiſhery. The ſtrait between the town and the iſland of Sardinia is called Bocche di Bonifacio, or Straits of Bonifacio.

Bonn, a city of Germany, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the upper diviſion of the electorate of Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine, and ſince 1268, when the Archbiſhop Engelbert II. was driven out of the city of Cologne by an inſurrection of the people, has been the reſidence of the archbiſhops and electors. It lies in a pleaſant and fertile country, is not large, but very populous. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, half of whom are artiſans, and the other half is compoſed of attendants on the electoral court. The whole trade of the town is in the hands of the Jews, whoſe number amounts to about 200, who inhabit a particular ſtreet containing 21 houſes. Bonn has 4 pariſh-churches, 3 monaſteries of mendicants, 3 nunneries, and ſeveral other religious foundations. Among the nunneries the moſt remarkable is that of the nuns of the congregation of Notre Dame, who are very ſerviceable to this city by inſtructing the youth of their ſex. Bonn was formerly a fortification, and was almoſt reduced to a heap of aſhes by the bombardment of the allied forces during the ſieges of 1689 and 1703, when the French were maſters of the town; for which reaſon there are but a very few old houſes to be ſeen. In the year 1717 the Elector Joſeph Clemens demoliſhed the fortifications of the city, and the ſame year laid the foundation of the magnificent electoral palace, which was nearly completed by his ſucceſſor Clemens Auguſtus. It was very much damaged by fire in 1777; but the loſs it ſuſtained at that time has ſince been repaired. The weſtern wing of this caſtle is called Buon Retiro: the eaſtern is the reſidence of the elector. In the caſtle is alſo preſerved the cabinet of natural curioſities, begun in 1769, and which has already been brought to great perfection. Bonn is likewiſe the ſeat of the colleges of government. The academy founded in 1777 was raiſed to an univerſity in 1786, and ſolemnly conſecrated in November the ſame year. Bonn was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Cologne, in lat. 50° 40′ N. long. 4° 44′ E.

Bopfingen, a ſmall free Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Eger. The inhabitants are Lutherans. The town ſtands in a delightful ſituation, and has the thirty-ſeventh place at the diets of the Empire, and the twenty-ſeventh in thoſe of the circle of Swabia, amongſt the Imperial cities. Its matricular aſſeſſment is now 20 florins, and to a chamber-tax it gives 13 dollars 65½ kr. It lies 19 miles N. W. of Donauwerth, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 8° 2′ E.

Boppart, an ancient town and diſtrict on the Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. It was formerly an Imperial city, but was mortgaged by the

Emperor Henry VII. to the archbiſhopric. The toll collected here from the Rhine is divided betwixt the Elector of Triers and the houſe of Heſſe, but the former has the greater part: 8 miles s. of Coblentz.

Borcholtz, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the river Bever, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Weſer: 20 miles N. of Caſſel.

Borcken, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Ziegenhayn, in Lower Heſſe, on the river Schwalm, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel: 9 miles N. of Ziegenhayn.

Borken, a ſmall but ancient town of the biſhopric of Münſter and circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Aa, near the Weſel, having manufactures of cloth. It contains a collegiate church, 2 convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John: 21 miles N. N. E. of Weſel.

Borgentryck, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 17 miles N. of Caſſel.

Borkelo, a town of the United Provinces in Gelderland, ſituated near the river Borkel, 13 miles N. E. of Zutphen.

Borkum, an iſland belonging to Eaſt Frieſland, ſituated between the mouths of the Eaſt and Weſt Ems; it is ſo low in the middle, that at time of flood the ſea almoſt divides it into two parts. It is governed by a bailiff, has a Calviniſt miniſter and ſchoolmaſter, and many of the inhabitants are employed as captains of Dutch and Hamburg veſſels in the whale fiſhery, and in the North Sea, Baltic, and Levant trade. Lat. 53° 35′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

Bormio, a province on the frontiers of Tirol, ſubject to the Griſons and part of the Valteline, which is wholly encloſed by mountains, and is divided into 5 communities. Its capital is likewiſe called Bormio, and is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Fredylfo and Adda. It is the reſidence of the podeſta or bailiff. Near it are celebrated warm baths. It lies 17 miles S. W. of Glarus, in lat. 46° 27′ N. long. 7° 46′ E.

Borna, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Leipzig, between two branches of the river Wiehra. It contains many manufactures of ſtuffs, and ſince the fire of 1750 many elegant houſes have been erected. Not far from it are the villages of Altſtadt-Borna and Wenigen-Borna: 13 miles S. E. of Leipzig.

Bornholm, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It contains nothing of conſequence except the caſtles of Hammerhaus, Svännicke, and the ſmall town of Rönne, or Rönneby, which has a fortified but not a very deep harbour. Lat. 55° N. long. 12° 30′ E.

Borok, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kalicz, 20 miles W. of Kalicz.

Boſche, a ſmall iſland off the coaſt of Frieſland, belonging to the United Provinces.

Boskowitz, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Ollmütz, 18 miles N. of Brünn.

Boſſonens, a ſmall town of Switzerland in the canton of Freybourg, 13 miles E. of Lauſanne.

Bottenstein, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 12 miles S. W. of Bayreuth.

Bottwar, a town and diſtrict on the river Bottwar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. To it belongs the village of Little Bottwar: the town, by way of diſtinction, is called Great Bottwar.

Botzen, a famous trading town, ſurrounded by mountains, on the river Eiſack, in Etſchland, a diſtrict of Tirol. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiſs, and Italians. It has a caſtle, the reſidence of the Auſtrian governor of Etſchland, and at this place the courts of juſtice for Etſchland are held four times a year. It lies 22 miles S. W. of Brixen, in lat. 46° 32′ N. long. 8° 50′ E.

Bova, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, with the title of a county. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

Bouchain, a town of France in the department of the North, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes. It is a fortified place, divided by the Scheldt into the upper and lower town. It was taken by the French in 1676. In 1711 it ſurrendered to the allies under the Duke of Marlborough; but the French retook it the year following. It was beſieged by the Auſtrians in the ſummer of 1793, but ſoon relieved. It lies 9 miles S. W. of Valenciennes, and 7 N. N. E. of Cambray: lat. 50° 30′ N. long. 59′ E.

Bovino, a ſmall town and dutchy of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, ſituated on the river Cervaro, at the foot of the Appenines. It belongs to the Spaniſh family of Guevara, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, with hot baths.

Bourget, a ſmall town of Savoy, near the Rhone, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. W. of Chambery.

Bourmont, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, 24 miles N. of Langres.

Boxberg, a diſtrict of the Palatinate, belonging to the grand maſterſhip of Mergentheim, having no connexion with the other diſtricts of the Lower Palatinate. Till the year 1632 it belonged to the family of Roſenberg, which then became extinct. In the thirty years war it experienced a ſimilar fate with the reſt of the Palatinate. In 1691 the Elector John William mortgaged it to Würtzburg, but it was redeemed by the preſent Elector Charles Theodore. The capital of it is the ſmall town of Boxberg, near Mergentheim, ſituated on the Tauber, with an ancient caſtle ſtanding on an eminence. To the town belongs likewiſe the adjoining village of Wölchingen, containing a Calviniſt and Catholic church. That of the Lutherans is in the neighbouring village of Epplingen. It lies 13 miles W. of Mer-

Mergentheim, in lat. 49° 28′ N. long. 7° 12′ E.

Bozzolo, a diſtrict and ſmall town, fortified in 1734, ſituated on the river Oglio, in the dutchy of Mantua, between Mantua and Cremona. It has the title of a principality, and was the reſidence of the princes of Bozzolo of the houſe of Gonzaga, which became extinct in 1703, whereupon the Duke of Guaſtalla accepted this principality as a fief from the Emperor in 1708. Upon his death in 1746, without iſſue, the Empreſs Queen took poſſeſſion of it; but in 1748 it was ceded to Don Philip Duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Guaſtalla, in lat. 45° 6′ N. long. 8° 15′ E.

Bra, a village of Piedmont, near the river Tanaro. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was diſmantled, and in 1628 was converted into a Capuchin convent. It lies 2 miles N. of Cheraſco.

Brabant, a dutchy, and one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Holland and Gelderland, on the eaſt by Zealand and Flanders, on the ſouth by the counties of Hainault and Namur, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Liege and Gelderland. It till lately belonged partly to Auſtria, partly to the Dutch, and was therefore divided into Auſtrian and Dutch Brabant. The former, to the ſouth, was the largeſt; the latter lay to the north. It contained 28 towns and 700 villages. In 1746 the French ſeized upon Auſtrian Brabant; but by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, they were obliged to reſtore it to the Houſe of Auſtria. Since the commencement of the preſent war the French again made themſelves maſters of the whole of Brabant; and the Auſtrian part was formally ceded to them, together with the reſt of the Netherlands, inſtead of Venice.

Bracciano, a pretty large town, on a lake of the ſame name, in St. Peter's Patrimony, which belonged to Livius Odeſchalcus, a nephew of Pope Innocent XI.; but after his death in 1713, became the property of the family of Erba Odeſchalcus. The neighbourhood of the town contains warm baths.

Brackenheim, a diſtrict and town on the river Zaber, in Zabergow, belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg: 6 miles S. W. of Heilbron.

Braine le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, formerly belonging to Auſtrian Hainault, about 16 miles S. S. E. of Bruſſels.

Brakel, a ſmall town on the Brucht, near its junction with the Nette, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was formerly an Imperial town, but in 1250 became the property of the counts of Eberſtein; and upon the extinction of that family in 1423, it was annexed to the biſhopric of Paderborn: 16 miles E. of Paderborn.

Bralin, a ſmall open town with a caſtle, in the ſtate lordſhip of Wartenberg, in Lower Sileſia, 9 miles E. of Wartenberg.

Brandenburg, the margravate of, one of the moſt extenſive provinces of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the weſt by the dutchy of Lüneburg, on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania, on the eaſt by Great Poland, on the ſouth by Sileſia, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg. It is in general fertile in corn, and abounds in wood, wool, fiſh, iron, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, has good breeds of cattle, many manufactures and handicraft buſineſſes. Its ſituation is very favourable to commerce, being interſected by numerous rivers and canals, whoſe banks are lined with a great number of towns. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, the remainder are Calviniſts. At different times, but particularly between 1685 and 1688, a great number of French refugees, Lorrainers, and Walloons (moſt of whom came from the Lower Palatinate), ſettled in this province. During the reign of Frederic II. till 1777, 7500 families of coloniſts had emigrated to the Electoral Mark, and 2600 to the New Mark: the two principal diviſions of this margravate. The former is ſubdivided into—

1. The Old Mark, between Prignitz and the dutchies of Magdeburg and Lüneburg;

2. Prignitz, between the Old and Middle Mark and the dutchy of Mecklenburg;

3. The Middle Mark, bounded by the New Mark, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, and Priegnitz;

4. The Ucker Mark, between the Middle Mark, the county of Ruppin, the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and Pomerania.

The New Mark is bounded on the weſt by the Middle Mark, on the ſouth by Sileſia, on the eaſt by Poland, and on the north by Pomerania.

At various times ſeveral ſmall diſtricts have been added to the margravate; namely, the diſtrict of Sternberg, the diſtrict of Cotbus, the lordſhip of Peitz, the county of Wernigerode, the diſtrict of Teupitz, the bailiwick of Schiefelbein, the diſtricts of Berfeld, Boberſberg, Sommerfeld, and the lordſhips of Schwed, Bernſtein, Vierroſen, Zoſſen, Beeſkau, Storkau, &c. They are divided amongſt the circles, and incorporated for ever with the margravate of Brandenburg. From this extenſive and powerful province the margraves of Brandenburg derive their title, whoſe family ſince 1769 has been divided into two principal branches—the royal family of Pruſſia, or the electoral line; and the line of Onolzbach, or Anſpach-Bayreuth. The former is of the Calviniſt, the latter of the Lutheran perſuaſion. The electoral quota to the defence of the Empire is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins. His aſſeſſment to the Imperial chamber is 811 rix-dollars 58½ kr.

The moſt ancient inhabitants of the margravate of Brandenburg were Swabians, who were followed by Sclavonian nations. The Emperor Henry I. ſubdued the margravate, and the Emperor Conrad III. gave it to Albert Count of Aſcania, together with the title of duke, and one of the arch-offices. The Aſcanian line became extinct in 1322, whereupon

upon the Emperor Lewis IV. gave the margravate of Brandenburg as a fief to his eldeſt ſon, who was ſucceeded by his brother, Lewis the Roman. The latter was followed by his indolent brother, Otto, who ſold the margravate to his father-in-law, the Emperor Charles IV.; Charles's eldeſt ſon, Wenceſlaus, left it to his brother Sigiſmund, who reſigned it to his couſins, Jodocus and Prokopius of Moravia. The laſt mortgaged it to the landgraves of Thuringia. Sigiſmund, after redeeming it, at firſt appointed Frederic burgrave of Nürnberg as governor of it, and finally as actual margrave and elector. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Frederic II. and the latter by his brother Albert, who divided the margravate, whereby his eldeſt ſon, John, obtained the electoral title and margravate of Brandenburg; Frederic had Anſpach; and Sigiſmund, Culmbach. The latter dying without iſſue, his ſhare fell to his brother Frederic. The Elector John was ſucceeded by his ſon, Joachim I. and the latter by his ſon, Joachim II. who introduced the Proteſtant religion. They were followed by John, George, and Joachim Frederic, whoſe brothers, Chriſtian and Joachim Erneſt, founded the younger branches of Culmbach and Anſpach, upon the deceaſe of the Margrave George Frederic of Culmbach and Anſpach. Joachim Frederic was followed by his eldeſt ſon, John Sigiſmund, who upon the death of the laſt Duke of Jüliers, Cleve, and Berg, laid claim to thoſe provinces, embraced the doctrines of Calviniſm, and acquired the dutchy of Pruſſia, as a fief of the kingdom of Poland. The reign of his ſon and ſucceſſor, George William, was marked by the unfortunate era of the thirty years war, whereby this country was a great ſufferer. But it attained to a more proſperous ſtate during the reign of his ſon, Frederic William the Great, who by the peace of Weſtphalia added to his dominions Farther Pomerania, and the ſecularized biſhopries of Halberſtadt, Minden, Camin, and the reverſion of Magdeburg (of which he obtained the actual poſſeſſion in 1680). By the treaty of Wehlau, the ſovereignty of the dutchy of Pruſſia, with the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow, were ceded to him by Poland. He alſo obtained by compromiſe the dutchy of Cleve and counties of Mark and Ravenſburg. His ſon Frederic, the firſt king of Pruſſia, upon the death of Maria Dutcheſs of Nemours took poſſeſſion of Neufchatel and Valengin. His ſon, Frederic William, by the peace of Utrecht acquired the upper part of Gelderland, and by the war with Sweden, a conſiderable part of Hither Pomerania. He was embroiled with the houſe of Naſſau-Diez on account of the inheritance of Orange, which had devolved to that family upon the death of William III. of England, and eſtabliſhed a numerous and well-diſciplined military force, with which his ſucceſſor, Frederic II. made good his pretenſions to ſeveral Sileſian principalities, and by the peace of 1742 obtained the whole of Lower and the greateſt part of Upper Sileſia, and the county of Glatz. Upon the deceaſe of the laſt prince of Eaſt Frieſland he took poſſeſſion of that principality, agreeable to a reverſion of the ſame ſettled on his family in the year 1694. Beſides that of 1740, he was engaged in bloody wars with the Houſe of Auſtria in 1744 and 1745, in ſupport of the Emperor Charles VII.; from 1756 to 1763, for the preſervation of Sileſia; and laſtly, in 1778 and 1779, concerning the Bavarian ſucceſſion. In the year 1772 he joined with Ruſſia and Auſtria in the firſt partition of Poland, whereby he acquired a great acceſſion of territory, by the addition of thoſe provinces ſince denominated Poliſh Pruſſia to his dominions. This prince raiſed the power and influence of his houſe to a greater pitch than it was ever before ſuppoſed capable of attaining. Upon his death in 1786, he was ſucceeded by his nephew, Frederic William II. At the commencement of the war with France this monarch joined the coalition againſt that country, but concluded a ſeparate peace in the year 1795. By the ſecond partition of the unfortunate kingdom of Poland ſeveral more of its provinces were ceded to the Pruſſian monarchy, in 1793. He died in 1797, whereupon his ſon, Frederic III. aſcended the throne of Pruſſia. This prince has hitherto ſtrictly adhered to the line of neutrality obſerved by his father during the latter part of his reign, no doubt waiting to embrace any favourable opportunity of ſtill farther aggrandizing the houſe of Brandenburg.

Brandenburg, New, a flouriſhing town in the circle of Stargard, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the Tollenſee. The walls which ſurround it are in good condition, and there are ſtill ſome remains of ditches, &c. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight. The principal church, of St. Mary, is a large ſtructure, and the town-houſe is worthy of notice. In the year 1737, 211 of the beſt houſes in this town were conſumed by fire. It lies 5 miles N. of Stargard, in lat. 53° 34′ N. long. 10° 55′ E.

Brandenburg, a large ancient town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Havel, which divides it into two parts, Old and New Brandenburg. The magiſtracy of both towns has been united ſince 1716, and in the new town is a court of juſtice. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, brewing, manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and trade, which is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, principally owing to the colony of French refugees ſettled at this place. The Jews in 1784 amounted to 21 families. In the old and new town together were 1297 houſes, 4 churches, 2 ſchools, and about 9000 inhabitants. The chapter is ſtill retained, belonging to the biſhopric formerly eſtabliſhed here, and is compoſed of 7 canons. It lies 27 miles W. of Berlin, in lat. 52° 27′ N. long. 10° 21′ E.

Brandenburg, a circle and diſtrict of Eaſt Pruſſia, belonging to the royal domains. It contains the village of Brandenburg, principally inhabited by fiſhermen. The caſtle is a large ancient building, and the adjacent country is very fertile: 13 miles S. W. of Königſberg.

Brandis, a ſmall town of Miſnia, belonging to the

the lords of Bodenhauſen, 10 miles E. of Leipzig.

BRAUBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rhine, in the lower county of Katzenellenbogen, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Near it are the forts of Markſburg and Philippſburg, and it contains many medicinal ſprings: 6 miles S. E. of Coblentz.

BRAUNAU, a town and Benedictine convent in the circle of Königingratz, in Bohemia, 14 miles from Glatz.

BRAUNAU, a well-built, but badly fortified town, formerly belonging to Bavaria, ſituated on the river Inn, below Burghauſen. In 1742 it was beſieged by an Auſtrian army, between which and the Bavarians a bloody battle took place here in 1743, to the diſadvantage of the latter. By the peace of Teſchen, in 1779, this town and its diſtrict were ceded to Auſtria, and now belong to the quarter of the Inn in Upper Auſtria. It lies 28 miles S. W. of Paſſau, in lat. 48° 14′ N. long. 10° 35′ E.

BRAUNFELS, a ſmall town, with a caſtle on a mountain, in the county of Solms, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Upon the deceaſe of the Count of Solms-Braunfels, this town and the county belonging to it devolved to Count William Maurice of Solms-Greifenſtein, who removed his reſidence hither. His ſon Frederic William was made a prince of the Empire in 1742 by the Emperor Charles VII. It lies 6 miles S. W. of Wetzlar, in lat. 50° 31′ N. long. 6° 6′ E.

BRAUNSBURG, a populous trading town in the diſtrict of Wermeland, in Weſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the Paſſarge, which not far from hence diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff. It is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Ermeland. An academy for Catholics was eſtabliſhed here in 1783. In the adjacent country are found agates: 18 miles N. E. of Elbing.

BRDOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Lencziecz.

BREDA, a large town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Merke. It is defended both by nature and art, being ſituated in a ſwampy country which may be laid under water, and is protected by baſtions and a very ſtrong citadel. In 1667 peace between England and Holland was concluded at this place. Some years ago a good ſtocking manufactory was eſtabliſhed here. It was taken by the French in 1793.

BREDENBORN, a village in the biſhopric of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia, 16 miles E. of Paderborn.

BREE, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Liege, 13 miles W. of Roermonde.

BREEVORD, a ſmall town in the county of Zutphen, a place of great ſtrength from its ſituation in a moraſs, and defended by a caſtle. It belonged to the houſe of Naſſau-Orange: 20 miles S. E. of Zutphen.

BREGENZ, a lordſhip of Swabia, on the Lake of Conſtance, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. Its capital is likewiſe called Bregenz, which has an ancient caſtle ſtanding on an eminence, called Pfannenberg, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Lake of Conſtance. This town is principally ſupported by its iron-founderies. To the ſouth of it is the defile of Bregenz, which commands the paſs into Italy. It lies 5 miles S. E. of Lindau.

BREHNA, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Bitterfeld and electorate of Saxony, which was formerly the capital of a celebrated county, the arms of which are ſtill retained by the houſe of Saxony. It was the property of the houſe of Saxe-Merſeburg till that family became extinct, when it was again annexed to the electorate: 8 miles N. E. of Halle.

BREMEN, a free Imperial city in the dutchy of Bremen, divided by the Weſer into the old and new town, both of which are fortified. It likewiſe has a harbour, which is ſituated 9 miles below the town. It is a large place, one of the Hanſe towns, and carries on an extenſive trade. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtracy, which is compoſed of 4 burgomaſters and 24 counſellors, who are all Calviniſts; but the Elector of Brunſwick, as duke of Bremen, appoints an officer who decides in criminal caſes. The cathedral, with the houſes of the chapter, and the Lutheran academy, belong to the Duke of Bremen. This town was involved in many conteſts concerning its rights and privileges with its former archbiſhops, and afterwards with the crown of Sweden at the time Bremen was ſubject to it: but after the Elector of Brunſwick obtained poſſeſſion of this dutchy, Bremen was confirmed in its privileges as an Imperial city in 1731, and all former miſunderſtandings were done away in 1741, by the ceſſion of the diſtricts of Blumenthal and Neukirchen, with ſeveral hamlets, to the dutchy of Bremen. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hannoverians. The latter did not evacuate it till the concluſion of the peace in 1762. Bremen lies in lat. 53° 6′ N. long. 6° 31′ E.

BREMGARTEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, 15 miles from Zurich, on the river Reuſs, which ſurrounds it in ſuch a manner as to form a peninſula. It formerly belonged to the counts of Habſburg, but at the beginning of the fifteenth century it formed an alliance with the 8 old cantons of Switzerland, which continued till 1712, when it was ſeized by Zurich and Bern, and retained by them at the ſubſequent peace, but Glaris preſerved its former juriſdiction. It lies 20 miles N. of Lucern, in lat. 47° 17′ N. long. 5° 56′ E.

BRESCIA, the capital of the Breſciano, in the territories of Venice, ſituated on the river Ganza, which runs through the town. It is well fortified, has a fine town-houſe, is defended by a good citadel, which ſtands on a rock, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. There is a good manufactory of fire-arms at this place. Auguſt 18, 1769, during a violent thunder-ſtorm, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck into the powder magazine, whereby 200 houſes were deſtroyed, and a great

great number of the inhabitants loſt their lives. This city was taken by the French in 1796, but ceded to Auſtria the year following. It lies 26 miles N. E. of Cremona, in lat. 45° 31′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

Bresciano, a diſtrict of Italy, belonging to Venice, bounded on the north by the Griſons, on the weſt by the Bergamaſco, on the ſouth by the Cremoneſe, and on the eaſt by Mantua, the Veroneſe, and Trent.

Breslaw, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, and of all Sileſia, ſituated on the Oder. The ſmall river Ohlau runs through it and falls into the Oder. The two iſlands formed here by the Oder are called the Sand and the Iſland of St. John. It is a large, well-built, populous, fortified city, and carries on a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a Sileſian prince, on account of Neiſſe. The magiſtracy and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans, and it has two academies. At the end of the year 1702 an univerſity was founded here by the Emperor Leopold. The profeſſors of divinity and philoſophy were always to be choſen from the order of Jeſuits, but in the other two departments Proteſtants might likewiſe be appointed, according to circumſtances. In the year 1741 this city became ſubject to Pruſſia: in 1742 the king eſtabliſhed ſeveral colleges of government here; and after the peace concluded with Auſtria, not only confirmed it in its privileges, but was likewiſe pleaſed to make it the third city in rank in all his royal and electoral dominions. For the benefit of its trade, two additional yearly fairs were inſtituted. The biſhopric of Breſlaw is the only one in Sileſia, and immediately ſubject to the Pope, having made itſelf independent of the Archbiſhop of Gneſna. It has likewiſe a church for Greek Chriſtians. The population in 1787 amounted to upwards of 60,000 ſouls; of which number the ſuburbs contained above 17,000. The military included in the above calculation comprehended 5270, to whom belonged 3012 women. The Jews of both ſexes amounted to 2224. June 21, 1749, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck into a powder magazine, the exploſion of which not only greatly damaged and alarmed the town, but likewiſe occaſioned the loſs of a great number of lives. In November 1757, it was taken by the Imperial troops under the Prince of Bevern, after driving out and routing a corps of Pruſſians ſtationed there, but was again ſurrendered December 20, after the battle of Leuthen. Auguſt 1, 1760, the city was beſieged a ſecond time by the Imperial General Laudohn, but he was obliged to retire in three days, after throwing a great number of bombs and ſhells into it. It lies in lat. 51° 7′ N. long. 14° 45′ E.

Bretchen, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the circular diſtrict of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia.

Bretten, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Criechgau, about 2 miles from Knittlingen, and 5 from Maulbronn. It was formerly a county, belonging to the counts of Eberſtein, after whom it fell into the hands of the margraves of Baden-Durlach, who in the year 1349 ſold it to the Elector Rupert I.; ſince which time it has always belonged to the Palatinate. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated Philip Melancthon. The houſe which belonged to his parents is ſtill to be ſeen in the market-place, with an inſcription, and his picture. In the thirty years war, many of the literati and wealthy inhabitants of Heidelberg took refuge in this town; but in 1632 it was taken and deſtroyed by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1789 it was plundered and burnt by the French, and all that was left ſtanding by them, being chiefly walls and towers, was razed to the ground by orders of the Imperial General Ogilvi, by which, however, he loſt the favour of the Emperor. In the year 1784 Bretten contained 262 dwelling-houſes, excluſive of the public buildings, and 2247 inhabitants. The Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have churches here. Bretten lies in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 6° 32′ E.

Breunlingen, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the Briſgau, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 5 miles N. W. of Fürſtenberg.

Briançon, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Alps, 45 miles S. E. of Grenoble.

Brieg, a principality of Lower Sileſia, watered by the river Oder. It is ſurrounded by the principalities of Oels, Breſlau, Schweidnitz, Münſterberg, Neiſs, and Oppeln. It contains 11 large and ſmall towns, is very fertile in corn, and has extenſive foreſts. It formerly had its own dukes of the family of Piaſt: but in 1675, upon the death of the laſt duke, George William, who likewiſe poſſeſſed Leignitz, Brieg, and Wolau, theſe principalities fell into the hands of the Emperor. Since the year 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia.

Brieg, the capital of the above principality, is a well-built populous town, ſituated on the Oder, over which it has a long, lofty, and ſtrong wooden bridge. To the town belong four ſuburbs. The caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the dukes, was burned down in 1741, during the ſiege by the Pruſſians. It contains an academy, a Lutheran cathedral, a Catholic church, a Capuchin convent; and in 1770 a Poliſh church was erected. There are likewiſe houſes of correction and of induſtry. In 1741 it was taken by the Pruſſians, and very ſtrongly fortified. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Breſlaw, in lat. 50° 49′ N. long. 15° 12′ E.

Briel, a town of the province of Holland, on the ſmall iſland of Borne. It is well fortified, and has a good harbour at the mouth of the Meuſe. It contains nearly 950 houſes, and upwards of 5000 inhabitants, principally fiſhermen and pilots, who bring veſſels from the ſea up the Meuſe. At the beginning of the inſurrection againſt Spain, in 1572, this was the firſt town that was taken poſſeſſion of for the ſtates, which laid the foundation of the freedom of the United Provinces. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 1° 36′ E.

BRIENZ, a handſome village in the canton of Bern, on a lake of the ſame name, near the ſource of the Aar.

BRIGNOLES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, 18 miles N. of Toulon.

BRILLON, a quarter, diſtrict, and chief town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the Mönne: it was formerly a Hanſe town. It contains a Minorite convent and an hoſpital. Near it is found calamine. It lies 20 miles S. of Lippſtadt, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 6° 20′ E.

BRINDISI, a town in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Otranto. Its harbour, which was formerly very capacious and ſecure, is now choaked up. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and in its territory are whole woods of olive-trees. Lat. 40° 48′ N. long. 15° 4′ E.

BRINN, a town in the circle of Brinn, in Moravia, at the junction of the rivers Swarczava and Switawa. In the year 1742 it was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but without effect. It carries on the greateſt trade of any place in Moravia, and, to increaſe it ſtill more, 4 new fairs were eſtabliſhed in 1749. Out of the town is the fortreſs of Spielberg, wherein the Imperial court ſometimes confines ſtate priſoners. In the year 1777 a biſhopric was founded here, and in 1782 the univerſity was changed to a lyceum, and removed to Olmütz. It lies 33 miles S.W. of Olmütz, in lat. 49° 13′ N. long. 14° 13′ E.

BRISACH, Old, an ancient open town in the Briſgau, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, between Baſel and Straſburg. It was formerly very well fortified. In 1688 it was taken by the French, but by the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, it was reſtored to Auſtria. In 1703 the French retook it, through the miſconduct of the two commandants, Count Arco and Marſigli; but it was again ceded to Auſtria by the peace of Raſtadt, in 1714. In 1741 the fortifications were demoliſhed, and the garriſon and artillery removed to Freyberg. Lat. 48° 4′ N. long. 4° 18′ E.

BRISACH, New, a fortified town on the Rhine, oppoſite Old Briſach, which, with the caſtle of Le Mortier, was built by the French, after the peace of Ryſwick. It is about 1½ mile diſtant from Old Briſach.

BRISGAU, a province of the circle of Swabia, ſeparated, on the weſt, from France, by the Rhine, bounded on the north by the Ortenau, on the eaſt by the territory of Fürſtenberg in the Schwarzwald, and on the ſouth by the Foreſt towns. It belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria, except a few places ſubject to the Biſhop of Straſburg and the Margrave of Baden.

BRIXEN, a biſhopric of Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, the territory of Venice, and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Saltzburg, and an independent ſtate of the German empire. The chapter is compoſed of 19 canons, each of whom ſtands a chance of attaining the epiſcopal dignity.

BRIXEN, the capital of the above biſhopric, and reſidence of the biſhop, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Rienz and Eiſack. It is entirely ſurrounded with high mountains, and celebrated for its red wine. It lies 7 miles N.E. of Clauſen, in lat. 46° 41′ N. long. 9° 23′ E.

BROUVERSHAGEN, a ſmall handſome town of Zealand, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland of Schouwen, oppoſite Goree, with a harbour. It lies 5 miles S. of Goree, and 8 S.W. of Helvoetſluys, in lat. 51° 38′ N. long. 1° 30′ E.

BRUCHSAL, a town on the river Salza, in the biſhopric of Spire, with a fine caſtle, which is the reſidence of the biſhop. At this place is a fraternity of knights, called that of Odenheim, becauſe it was removed hither from Odenheim. The Biſhop of Spire is always provoſt of it, but as ſuch has very little power, as the chapter have taken it into their own hands. Nevertheleſs, in quality of provoſt, he has a ſeat and vote at the circular diets of Upper Rhine, and at the diets of the Empire, on the bench of prelates. His contingent to a Roman month is 1 horſeman and 7 foot, or 40 florins; and he pays to a chamber aſſeſſment 81 dollars 14½ kr. It lies 14 miles S.S.E. of Spire.

BRUCK, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Lower Auſtria, on the river Leytha, on the frontiers of Hungary, belonging to the Counts Harrach.

BRUCK, a fine ſmall town of Argow, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Aar, with a ſtone bridge over that river. It has its own court of judicature and magiſtracy, but appeals go to the canton of Bern, to which it was mortgaged in 1415, by the Emperor Sigiſmund, and which has retained poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It lies 15 miles N.E. of Zürich.

BRUCK, a town on the river Mür, in Upper Stiria, containing ſcarcely 200 houſes. The inhabitants are almoſt all in good circumſtances, owing principally to its being ſuch a great thoroughfare, for two high roads meet here; namely, that from Vienna, through Grätz, to Trieſte; and that from Italy, by Clagenfurt, to Vienna. It lies 18 miles N. of Grätz.

BRUCK, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the electoral circle of Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Belzig.

BRUCKENAU, a ſmall town on the river Sinn, in the biſhopric of Fulda, near which is a ſpring of mineral water: 15 miles S.S.E. of Fulda.

BRUDZEW, New, a town of Poland, on a branch of the river Warta, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kaliez.

BRUEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 12 miles N.E. of Schwerin.

BRUEL, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper archbiſhopric of Cologne, in a delightful country, with a magnificent electoral palace, a menagerie, and hunting-ſeat, called Falkenluſt: 6 miles S. of Cologne.

Bruges, a city in that part of Flanders formerly belonging to Auſtria. It ſtands on ſeveral canals communicating with Oſtend, Ghent, Sluys, &c. and carries on a great trade in wool, cotton, tapeſtry, and ſilk ſtuffs. Near the town is a rope manufactory, and in it a ſchool, where inſtruction in navigation is given gratis. It has likewiſe a large exchange, and was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mechlin. In the year 1430 the order of the Golden Fleece was inſtituted here, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Bruges ſubmitted to the French in 1794. Lat. 51° 13′ N. long. 51′ E.

Bruggen, a town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Jüliers, on the Schwalm, 6 miles N.E. of Ruremond.

Brugneto, a ſmall town in the territory of Genoa, on the river Verra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: 10 miles N.W. of Spezzia.

Brumau, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 30 miles E. of Hradiſch.

Brunswick, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Lüneburg, on the weſt by the circle of Weſtphalia, from which it is ſeparated by the Weſer, on the ſouth by Heſſe and the Eichsfeld, on the eaſt by Thuringia, Anhalt, Halberſtadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The dukes of Brunſwick are at preſent divided into two principal lines, deſcended from Henry and William, ſons of Duke Erneſt: the elder branch is that of Wolfenbüttel, and the younger, the electoral line of Hannover.

Brunswick, a large fortified trading town, on the river Ocker, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel. This town formerly poſſeſſed extenſive privileges, and had many conteſts with the dukes; but in 1671 it was taken by Duke Rudolph Auguſtus, and is now entirely ſubject to Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel. The ducal palace is called the Grey Court. In 1745 the Collegium Carolinum was eſtabliſhed here, in which young people of quality are inſtructed in languages and ſciences. In 1530 the firſt ſpinning-wheels were made at this place, by one Jürger, a ſtone-maſon and ſtatuary; and its celebrated beer, called mum, ſo named after its inventor, Chriſtian Mumme, is exported even to Aſia, without ſpoiling. The number of inhabitants is not quite 20,000. This town contains 10 Lutheran churches, 1 for French Calviniſts, and 1 for Catholics. It lies 7 miles N. of Wolfenbüttel, in lat. 52° 15′ N. long. 8° 23′ E.

Brussels, the capital of the dutchy of Brabant, on the river Sienne, or Senne, from which ſeveral canals are carried into the town. It is large, populous, handſome, well fortified, having a caſtle called Fort Monterey, and flouriſhing, both with reſpect to its commerce and manufactures. That of lace employs in and near Bruſſels 10,000 perſons. The other moſt remarkable manufactures are thoſe of cards, iron, and tobacco: the latter affords employment for 200 hands. In the year 1785 the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 100,000. The citizens are divided into 52 claſſes, which form 9 great diviſions, called the Nine Nations. The governor-general of the Auſtrian Netherlands reſided in the palace belonging to the Prince of Orange, his own having been burnt down in 1731, with all the valuable effects and the archives. On the ſite of it has been erected the preſent Place Royale, upon which the city and government have expended great ſums of money. It is a regular ſquare, and the houſes are likewiſe uniform, and built in a capital ſtyle. In the midſt of it a ſtatue of Prince Charles of Lorrain, at that time governor-general, was erected in 1775, by the inhabitants of the Netherlands. In the year 1749 an academy of young noblemen was eſtabliſhed here, and in 1772 an Imperial and Royal academy of arts and ſciences. It was likewiſe the ſeat of the privy council, the council of finance, and other colleges of government. Bruſſels was taken by the French in 1792, who were obliged to quit it again in March the year following; but it was retaken by them in the ſummer of 1794. It lies 25 miles S. of Antwerp, in lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 2° 2′ E.

Brussow, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the Ucker Mark, in the circle of Stolpe.

Bruyeres, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, 11 miles E. of Epinal.

Brzesc, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Bielſk, 32 miles N.W. of Bielſk.

Brzesnitz, a royal mine-town, in the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia. It has conſiderable manufactures of laces, fire-arms, iron, and wire: 18 miles N.N.E. of Carlſbad.

Brzeznitz, a ſmall open town in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Kolowrat.

Bublitz, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, ſituated on the Gozel, 13 miles N. of New Stettin.

Buccari, a market-town and caſtle in Hungarian Croatia, on the ſea-coaſt. It belonged formerly, with ſeveral neighbouring places, to the counts Serini; but in 1670, when Count Peter Serini was beheaded for a conſpiracy againſt the Emperor Leopold, this town was confiſcated, together with his other eſtates. It lies 12 miles E. of Fiume, in lat. 45° 37′ N. long. 12° 37′ E.

Buch, a village in the circle of Tangermünde, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, over which there is a ferry at this place.

Buchau, a caſtle and ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly belonging to the barons Prinzen of Buchau, but now to the counts of Hartig: 11 miles E. of Carlſbad.

Buchau, a free Imperial town of the circle of Swabia, on the Feder See. At the diets of the Empire it has the thirty-ſixth place on the Swabian bench. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 4 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 16 dollars 19½ kr. In the

town is the free ſecular convent of Buchau, containing 9 ladies, the daughters of counts or barons, who, as well as their abbeſs, are allowed to marry. The latter has a ſeat and vote at the diets of the circle of Swabia, but not at thoſe of the Empire. The quota of this convent is 2 horſe and 6 foot, or 48 florins; and to a chamber tax it gives 40 dollars 45 kr. The town lies 8 miles W. of Biberach, in lat. 48° 7′ N. long. 7° 8′ E.

BUCHEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Amorbach and electorate of Mentz, 13 miles W. of Biſchoffsheim.

BUCHHOLTZ, a diſtrict and village, with the privileges of a town, ſituated on the Dahme, in the circle of Beeſkow and Storkow, in the margravate of Brandenburg: 30 miles S. E. of Berlin.

BUCHHOLTZ, a ſmall mine-town of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It is a mile diſtant from Annaberg, towards Schlettau, and is famous for the lace made here. It lies in lat. 50° 32′ N. long. 10° 39′ E.

BUCHORN, a ſmall free Imperial city of Swabia in Algow, on the Lake of Conſtance. It is a noted depoſit for merchandize going from St. Gall over the lake to Swabia, or from Swabia to Switzerland. To it belongs the lordſhip of Baumgarten, and it is under the protection of the city of Ueberlingen. Its aſſeſſment to a Roman month is 13 florins, and it contributes to the Imperial chamber 20 dollars 27 kr. It lies 13 miles N. E. of Conſtance, in lat. 47° 41′ N. long. 7° 5′ E.

BUCHSWEILLER, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Haguenau. It formerly belonged, together with the lordſhip of Lichtenberg, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It lies 13 miles W. of Haguenau.

BUCKEBURG, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict in the county of Schaumburg, on the river Aa, belonging to the counts of Lippe of the line of Büeckeburg. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Minden, in lat. 52° 18′ N. long. 6° 33′ E.

BUCKOW, a pretty large town in the circle of Upper Barnim, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a ſmall lake. The adjacent country yields very good hops: 32 miles E. of Berlin.

BUDIN, a town, with a caſtle, on the Eger, in the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein. In 1759 the town ſuffered greatly from the Pruſſians, by whom part of it was laid in aſhes. It was ſtill more unfortunate in 1783, when the whole of it was deſtroyed by fire, except 5 houſes, the poſt-houſe, and part of the church: 9 miles S. of Leitmeritz.

BUDINGEN, a town, with a caſtle, the capital of the county of Upper Yſenburg, in Wetteravia, ſituated on the river Sambach, the reſidence of the count. The town has two ſuburbs, the old and the new; near the latter is a large village, which may alſo be conſidered as a ſuburb. Near it is the foreſt of Büdingen. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 50° 20′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

BUDISSIN, or BAUTZEN, the capital of the margravate of Upper Luſatia, and the firſt of the 6 towns ſituated on the Spree, with a caſtle upon a rock, called Ortenburg, the reſidence of a deputy-governor. This town contains a Catholic foundation, the provoſt of which is a Proteſtant, being choſen from the canons of Meiſſen. The cathedral belongs partly to the Catholics, and partly to the Proteſtants. The adjacent country being entirely inhabited by Vandals, that language is in very general uſe here. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the council-houſe, the library belonging to the council, the college, the orphan-houſe, and houſe of correction. The trade ariſing from the various manufactures is very conſiderable; but that of cloth, which was its principal ſupport, is not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. The number of inhabitants is between 9 and 10,000. In the years 1709, 1760, and 1767, Bautzen ſuffered ſeverely by fire. It lies 30 miles E. of Dreſden, in lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 12° 5′ E.

BUDWEIS, a large town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, fortified in the ancient manner, and ſituated on the Mulda. In 1783 it was made the ſee of a biſhop. It lies in lat. 49° 2′ N. long. 12° E.

BUDWEIS, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, 16 miles S. E. of Znaym.

BUKOW, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is likewiſe called New Bukow, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjacent village of Old Bukow: 17 miles W. of Roſtock.

BULACH, a village between Zürich and Eglisau, under the protection of the canton of Zürich, for which it pays a ſum of money, but has its own magiſtracy. The great council, in whom is veſted the chief power, conſiſts of 30 members; and the ſmaller, which poſſeſſes the executive part, is compoſed of 12. It lies 12 miles N. of Zürich.

BULACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict near the river Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, divided into Old and New Bulach. The town itſelf is generally called New Bulach, and Old Bulach is only an inſignificant village, about a mile from it. Here are ſome very celebrated copper-mines: 15 miles W. of Böblingen.

BUNDE, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Ravenſberg. Its trade conſiſts in thread and coarſe linen; and near it is a medicinal ſpring, diſcovered in 1748: 21 miles S. of Minden.

BUNZLAU, a town of Sileſia, on the river Bober, in the principality of Jauer. At this place is made a kind of beautiful brown earthen-ware, with gold and ſilver flowers. Near it is the ſpring ſo celebrated by the Sileſian poets on account of its pure and wholeſome water. About 5 miles from hence runs the Queiſs, which is the boundary between Sileſia and Luſatia. It lies 23 miles E. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 15′ N. long. 13° 18′ E.

BURCHEN, a ſmall town in the electorate of Mentz and circle of Lower Rhine, 14 miles S. E. of Biſchofsſheim.

BUREN, a ſmall town of the Betau, in Dutch Gelderland, on a branch of the Linge, called the Milldam.

Milldam. It has a fortified caſtle, and belonged to the Stadtholder.

Buren, a ſmall town and bailiwick in the canton of Bern, with a bridge over the river Aar, 6 miles S. W. of Solothurn.

Burg, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, between Anholt and Dotekum, ſituated on the Old Yſſel, 14 miles S. E. of Doeſburg.

Burg, a town on the Ihle, in the circle of Jerichow and dutchy of Magdeburg; containing 2 Lutheran churches, and good woollen manufactures: 11 miles N. of Magdeburg.

Burg, a ſmall town on the Wipper, in the diſtrict of Solingen and Burg, in the dutchy of Berg. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a commandery of the order of St. John. The counts of Berg formerly reſided in the ancient caſtle, which ſtands on a hill. In this place are manufactures of gun-barrels and woollen ſtuffs.

Burgdorf, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a princely caſtle, in Lüneburg, ſituated on the river Owe, between Zell and Hannover, 15 miles N. E. of the latter.

Burgdorf, a diſtrict and town, with a caſtle, on the river Emmen, in the canton of Bern. It has a celebrated bath, and enjoys conſiderable privileges and revenues. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Bern.

Burgel, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Weimar, on the rivulet of Gleiſa. Near it is a hamlet, formerly a Benedictine abbey, called Kloſterburglin, or Bürgel in the Valley. The title of Abbot of Bürgel is ſtill given by the Pope. May 7, 1754, this town ſuffered greatly by fire: 10 miles E. of Jena.

Burghaun, a village and caſtle in the diſtrict of Buchau and biſhopric of Fulda, on the river Haun, 9 miles N. of Fulda.

Burg-Kunstadt, a diſtrict and ſmall town, on the White Mayn, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. Near it is the village of Old Kunſtadt: 9 miles N.W. of Culmbach.

Burglengenfeld, the capital of the Nordgau, or eaſtern part of the principality of Neuburg, on the Naab, 16 miles from Ratiſbon, with a princely caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. Near this town, at the village of Saltendorf, is found a kind of ſtone, which when rubbed emits a ſtrong ſmell like turpentine, and in many caſes is of great ſervice both to man and beaſt. Lat. 49° 13′ N. long. 9° 41′ E.

Burgstadt, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Rochſburg and county of Schönburg, in the electorate of Saxony, 9 miles N.W. of Chemnitz.

Burgundy, the Circle of, one of the 10 circles of the Roman Empire, to which the former county of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, at one time belonged. The Emperor Maximilian I. eſtabliſhed this circle in 1512, and his grandſon Charles V. united it to the German Empire in 1548. But the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands becoming an independent republic, and great part of the other provinces being ſubdued by France, it afterwards included merely the Auſtrian Netherlands, comprehending about 5000 ſquare miles, 1,200,000 inhabitants, yielding a revenue of about 300,000*l.* ſterling. That part of Gelderland ceded to Pruſſia was in no kind of connexion with the circle, which belonged ſolely to Auſtria. But the French in 1794 made themſelves maſters of the whole of the Auſtrian part, and in 1797 it was formally ceded to them as an equivalent for Venice.

Burkhausen, a town on the river Salza, near its confluence with the Inn, in Upper Bavaria, with an old fortified caſtle, ſituated on a mountain. In the war of 1742 it ſuffered ſeverely from the Auſtrians. It is the ſeat of a regency, and has a ſcientific agricultural ſociety. It lies 12 miles S.W. of Braunau.

Burich, a town of the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated near the Rhine, 3 miles S.W. of Weſel.

Buto, a ſmall town in Pruſſian Pomerania, 39 miles N. E. of New Stettin.

Buttelstadt, a ſmall town in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The diſtrict in which it ſtands, together with ſeveral villages, is called the bailiwick of Brembach, from the village of the ſame name: 7 miles N. of Weimar.

Butzbach, a diſtrict and town with a caſtle, in Wetteravia, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It contains above 2200 inhabitants, and has a very flouriſhing trade in linen cloth: 21 miles N. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

Butzo, a town of the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 miles N. E. of Schwerin, and 7 N.W. of Guſtrow.

Buxtehude, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Bremen, between the Geeſt and Altenland, in a meadow watered by the Eſte. Many of its inhabitants are good ſmiths, and the neighbourhood of the town produces excellent horſe-radiſh: 13 miles W. of Hamburg.

Buyrtang, a ſmall fortified place in Gröningen, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the confines of Eaſt Frieſland, about 17 miles S.W. of Emden.

C.

CAADEN, a ſmall town on the Eger, in the circle of Saatz in Bohemia. It has a great trade in malt and hops. In the town is a Minorite, and near it a Franciſcan convent containing 14 monks. It lies 9 miles s.w. of Commotau.

CABO D'ISTRIA, the capital of Iſtria, on a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Trieſt, connected with the continent by means of a bridge, half an Italian mile in length, which is defended by the caſtle Leone. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine. It lies 12 miles s. of Trieſt, in lat. 45° 40′ N. long. 11° 35′ E.

CADORE, the capital of the county of Cadorino, 17 miles N. of Bellune.

CADORINO, a ſmall county in Frioul, belonging to Venice.

CAGLI, a town of the dutchy of Urbino, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſituated on the little river Canziano, among the Appenine mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino. It lies 15 miles s. of Urbino.

CAGLIARI, the capital of the iſland of Sardinia, on an eminence on the Gulf of Cagliari. It is compoſed of 4 parts: the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill; the Marina, at the foot of the hill near the ſea; and the ſuburbs, Stampace, on the weſt; and Villa Nuova on the eaſt, likewiſe at the foot of the hill. The two former are fortified, and contain the handſomeſt buildings. It is the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity, founded in 1606, and greatly improved in 1763, with a capacious and ſecure harbour, which is of great importance to the trade of the place. The magiſtrates and citizens enjoy great privileges. The number of its inhabitants amounts to between 25 and 26,000. It lies in lat. 39° 25′ N. long. 7° 7′ E.

CAJAZZO, an ancient town, ſtanding on a hill, in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Volturno, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CALABRIA, one of the principal provinces of the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Citra and Oltra; Calabria Citra is the northern part, is likewiſe called the province of Coſenza, and is bounded on the ſouth by Calabria Oltra, on the north by Baſilicata, on the weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Taranto. Calabria Oltra, or the ſouthern part, otherwiſe called the province of Cantazaro, is bounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by Calabria Citra. This province is in many parts very fertile; and confers the title of duke of Calabria on the heir apparent to the crown of the Two Sicilies. In Feb. 1783, the whole extent of country from Cape Spartivento to Squillace, was laid waſte by an earthquake. The number of towns and villages deſtroyed thereby, amounted to 300, and at leaſt 30,000 perſons loſt their lives. At the end of July ſeveral more ſhocks were felt in Calabria, which deſtroyed many hundreds more of the inhabitants.

CALAIS, a ſea-port town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is very well fortified, and its trade makes it populous. This town was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh from 1346, when it was taken by Edward III. till 1558, when the French again became maſters of it. From this place the Straits between the Engliſh and French coaſts are named. They are from 25 to 30 miles in breadth, ſo that in clear weather the ſhores of both countries may be ſeen at the ſame time. The packet-boats which ſail from hence twice a week in time of peace, make their paſſage to Dover in 6 or 8 hours with a fair wind. It lies 12 miles W. of Gravelines, in lat. 50° 58′ N. long. 30′ W.

CALANCHA, VAL, a valley in the country of the Upper Griſon league, lying to the eaſt of the bailiwick of Belinzona.

CALATAGIRONE, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Noto.

CALATAXIBERA, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Noto.

CALBE, a ſmall town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale, 16 miles s. of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Cleve. It has a celebrated cloth manufactory, and very good beer is likewiſe brewed there. It lies 6 miles s. E. of Cleve.

CALENBERG, a ſmall town, in the lordſhip of Lichtenſtein, belonging to the county of Schönburg: 8 miles N. E. of Zwickau.

CALIS, KALIS, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, near the frontiers of Poland. Half of it belongs to the royal diſtrict of Balſter, and half to the families of Günterſberg and Reck: 37 miles S. S. E. of New Stargard.

CALVI, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CALVI, a fortified town in the iſland of Corſica, on the Gulf of Calvi, with a good harbour and citadel.

CALW, a town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the river Nagold, which formerly had its own counts, who were very famous in Germany, and reſided in the caſtle ſtanding out of the town. At this place a company is eſtabliſhed, which carries on a great trade, particularly with Italy, in ſtuffs manufactured in the adjacent country; and there is likewiſe a porcelain manufactory under the patronage of the preſent duke. This place was burned by the French in 1692. It lies 20 miles s.w. of Stutgard.

CAMBERG, a ſmall, handſome, thriving town, with a caſtle, both ſituated on a hill, on the frontiers of the county of Diez. It is the capital of a bailiwick, belonging jointly to the Elector of Triers and Naſſau-Diez: 17 miles N. of Mentz.

CAMBRAY,

Cambray, a town of France in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt. It has 2 ſtrong citadels, and is famous for its manufactures of ſtuffs called cambrics. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, which dignity was held by the celebrated Fenelon. It is remarkable for ſeveral treaties concluded here, particularly the treaty againſt the republic of Venice in 1529, and the peace between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France. In April 1794 the French were twice defeated in the neighbourhood of this place, by the Duke of York. Their loſſes in both actions amounted to about 2500 men killed, 350 priſoners, and 25 pieces of cannon. Lat. 50° 12′ N. long. 54′ E.

Camburg, a ſmall town of Saxe-Gotha, belonging to the principality of Altenburg, ſituated on the Saale, between Jena and Naumburg. It lies between very high rocky mountains, and before the town the remains of an ancient caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

Camen, a ſmall town in the county of Mark. The inhabitants are of the Calviniſt religion; but ſome years ago the Lutherans likewiſe obtained leave to build a church. It contains alſo a convent of Beguines. It lies 9 miles S.W. of Hamm.

Camenz, one of the 6 towns of Upper Luſatia, ſituated on the Black Elſter, chiefly inhabited by cloth-makers and linen-weavers. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Dreſden.

Camerino, a town on the Appenine mountains, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the river Ghiento, in the State of the Church. It was the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope, but in 1787 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric.

Camin, a town at the mouth of the Oder, near the Baltic Sea, in Farther Pomerania. It was in 1709 deſtroyed by fire, excepting a few houſes, but rebuilt in a much better ſtyle than before. Its navigation and commerce are very extenſive; it has a conſiderable trade in fiſh and beer. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia, and given as an independent fief of the Empire to the Elector of Brandenburg, with the title of a principality: but it ſtill has a fine cathedral and chapter. This principality entitles the Elector of Brandenburg to a ſeat and vote in the college of princes, and likewiſe at the diets of the circle of Upper Saxony, and contributes to a Roman month 184 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 81 dollars 11 kr. It lies 25 miles N. of Stettin, in lat. 53° 54′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

Campagna, a town of Naples, in the principality of Salerno. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives the title of duke to the houſe of Grimaldi.

Campagna di Roma, a province of the State of the Church, in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the kingdom of Naples, on the north by the province of Sabina and the river Teverone, on the weſt by St. Peter's Patrimony and the Tiber, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea.

Campen, a town of the province of Overyſſel, ſituated on the north bank of the Yſſel, near its mouth. It was formerly a free Imperial town, and belonged to the Hanſeatic league. The adjacent country may be laid under water. It lies 7 miles N.W. of Zwoll.

Campo St. Pietro, a caſtle in the territory of Padua, belonging to Venice, ſituated on the river Menſon, which formerly gave name to a celebrated and powerful family. It lies 12 miles N. of Padua.

Canosa, a town near the ſea, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Ofanto, in the province of Bari. In 1713 Don Tibero Capece was made prince of Canoſa by the Emperor, as a reward for his ſervices to the Houſe of Auſtria.

Canstadt, a town and diſtrict on the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. Next to Stutgard and Tübingen it is the beſt town in the dominions of Würtemberg, and produces good wine; out of the town is a bath called the Hirſchbad: for ſeveral years a conſiderable cotton-printing buſineſs has been eſtabliſhed here. It contains a Calviniſt congregation of Waldenſes, whoſe public ſervice is performed alternately in the German and French languages. It lies 3 miles N. E. of Stutgard, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 7° E.

Canth, a ſmall town of Sileſia, with a diſtrict on the Wiſtritz, belonging to the chapter of Breſlau. It lies 14 miles S.W. of Breſlau.

Capitanata, a province of the kingdom of Naples. It is bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea, on the eaſt by the county of Bari, on the ſouth by Baſilicata and Principato Oltra, on the weſt by the county of Moliſe and part of Abruzzo Citra. It is in general a level country, for which reaſon it is called by the Neapolitans La Puglia Piana.

Capo Lisse, a cape in the upper part of Calabria in the Gulf of Taranto.

Capo Passaro, a ſmall barren iſland at the ſouthernmoſt extremity of Sicily, belonging to Val di Noto. There is a fort and garriſon upon it, as a defence againſt the depredations of the pirates. The fort is likewiſe uſed as a place of confinement for culprits, and particularly ſuch as belong to the army. Upon the maps Capo Paſſaro is repreſented as a promontory of Sicily, which is quite erroneous.

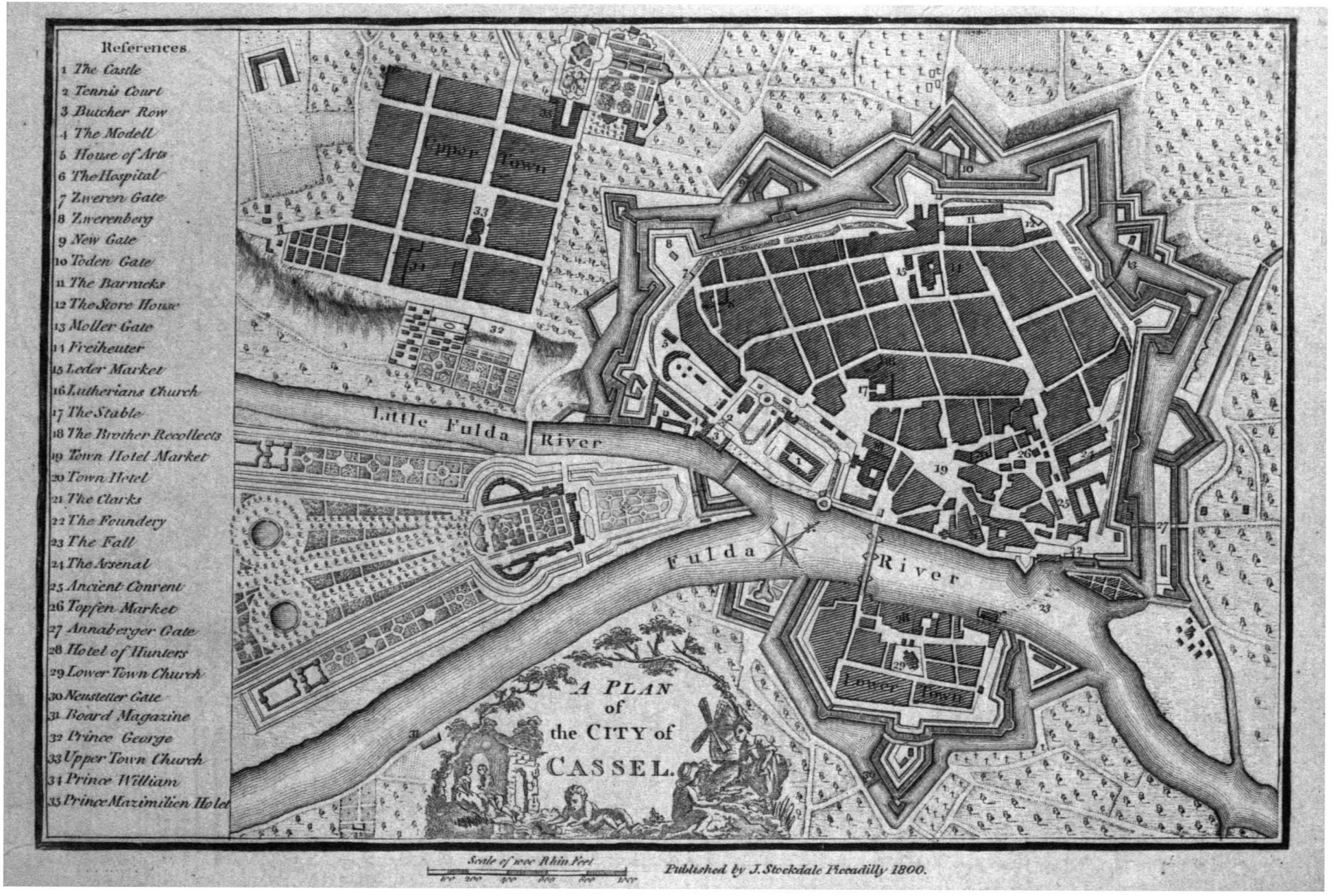
Capo di Spartivento, a cape of Calabria Oltra, near Capo dell Armi.

Cappel, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Tecklenburg, 8 miles N. E. of Tecklenburg.

Cappel, a village of Germany, in the biſhopric of Straſburg, at the foot of a ridge of high mountains, 17 miles N. N. W. of Old Briſach.

Cappel, a ſmall town of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the diſtrict of Vach, on the Wohra, which diſcharges itſelf into the Werra. Near it is the high mountain called Meiſſner. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Caſſel.

Capri, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance into the Gulf of Naples. It contains the town of Capi, with a ſtrongly fortified citadel. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi, and is called Veſcovato delle Caglie, or the Biſhopric of Quails,


References
1 The Castle
2 Tennis Court
3 Butcher Row
4 The Modell
5 House of Arts
6 The Hospital
7 Zweren Gate
8 Zwerenberg
9 New Gate
10 Toden Gate
11 The Barracks
12 The Store House
13 Moller Gate
14 Freiheuter
15 Leder Market
16 Lutherians Church
17 The Stable
18 The Brother Recollects
19 Town Hotel Market
20 Town Hotel
21 The Clarks
22 The Foundery
23 The Fall
24 The Arsenal
25 Ancient Convent
26 Topfen Market
27 Annaberger Gate
28 Hotel of Hunters
29 Lower Town Church
30 Neustetter Gate
31 Board Magazine
32 Prince George
33 Upper Town Church
34 Prince William
35 Prince Maximilien Hotel
Upper Town
Little Fulda River
Fulda River
Lower Town
A PLAN
of
the CITY of
CASSEL.
Scale of 100 Rhin Feet
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

Quails, becauſe the biſhop receives a large revenue from the taking of theſe birds, which come in flocks to this iſland twice a year. Capri is noted for being the ſcene of the infamous pleaſures of the Roman Emperor Tiberius. It lies 17 miles S. of Naples, in lat. 40° 34′ N. long. 11° 44′ E.

CAPUA, a ſtrong town with a citadel, on the river Volturno, in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. In 1734 it was beſieged by the Spaniards, and gallantly defended by the Imperial commandant Count Traun, but he was at length obliged to ſurrender upon capitulation. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and in 1751 a royal academy for teaching navigation was eſtabliſhed here. Two miles from the town are the remains of the ancient Capua, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of Rome. It lies 15 miles N. of Naples, in lat. 41° 5′ N. long. 11° 51′ E.

CARAMAGNOLE, a fortified trading town, with a citadel, belonging to the county of Saluzzo, in Piedmont: 16 miles E. of Pinerolo.

CARIATI, a town with the title of a principality, in Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, near the Gulf of Taranto. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severino.

CARIGNANO, a village on the Po, in Piedmont, with a caſtle and the title of a principality, which gives name to a branch of the houſe of Savoy. The country contains vaſt numbers of mulberry-trees and ſilk-worms, and has a great trade in ſilk. The Prince of Carignan has a magnificent palace here. It lies 5 miles N. N. W. of Caramagnole.

CARINOLA, a thinly inhabited town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, conferring the title of count on the family of Caraffa. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CARINTHIA, a dutchy, bounded on the eaſt by Stiria, on the ſouth by Carniola and Friul, on the weſt by Tirol and Salzburg, and on the north likewiſe by Stiria. The country is mountainous and woody, but yields good paſturage, and ſupplies Venice with ſeveral thouſand oxen annually. Some wine is produced near Wolfsberg, though not ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants, and it grows ſome corn, but not in great quantities. It abounds in iron and ſteel, and likewiſe in fiſh and game. It is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia, and ſometimes into Upper, Middle, and Lower Carinthia; but according to the lateſt regulation it is compoſed of two circles, the chief towns of which are Clagenfurt and Villach. In 1777 it contained 285,440 inhabitants. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is under the regency of Grätz, in Inner Auſtria. Several places in it belong to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg. Thoſe which formerly belonged to Bamberg were purchaſed by Auſtria in 1759.

CARLENTINI, a ſmall fortified town of Sicily, on a hill in Val di Noto.

CARLSBAD, a ſmall open town in the circle of Saatz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen in Bohemia, ſituated in a narrow valley between high mountains on the Töpel, where a famous medicinal ſpring was found during the reign of Charles IV. after whom it was named, the water of which ſpouts out of the ground quite hot, with a great noiſe, and is very much frequented both for drinking and bathing. There are two ſprings, one called Prudel, and the other the New Spring. This place contains between 3 and 400 houſes, which are principally one ſtory high, and commodiouſly built. The inhabitants are very expert in manufactures of ſteel and iron. In May 1759 a third part of this town was conſumed by fire. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Eger, in lat. 50° 12′ N. long. 10° 32′ E.

CARLSBURG, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Bremen in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the little river Geeſte, at the mouth of the Weſer: 30 miles N. of Bremen.

CARLSTAT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulpa, 18 miles S. E. of Rudolphſwert.

CARNIOLA, a dutchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Carinthia and Stiria, on the ſouth by the Adriatic Sea and Iſtria, on the weſt by Friul, and on the eaſt by Croatia. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is a very mountainous country, 150 miles long, and 125 broad. The Saave runs through the middle of it, and it is very fertile in corn, wine, and oil. It is divided into the circles of Laybach, Neuſtadt, and Adelſberg, or into Upper, Lower, and Inner Carniola, and is very populous, containing nearly 400,000 inhabitants.

CARPI, a ſmall principality in the territory of Modena, belonging to the Duke of Modena. The capital of the ſame name lies on the canal of Secchia, has a fortified caſtle, and a good trade. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Bologna. It lies 9 miles N. of Modena.

CARRARA, a ſmall town, with the title of a principality, in the dutchy of Maſſa, in Italy, in which is found a very fine ſort of marble: 21 miles N. N. W. of Piſa.

CASALE, the capital and largeſt town in Montferrat. Its caſtle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demoliſhed. It lies 33 miles N. E. by E. of Turin, in lat. 45° 7′ N. long. 6° 7′ E.

CASERTA, a town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua. It was formerly the capital of a principality purchaſed by King Charles in 1749, of the family of Gaetani. Since 1752 a magnificent palace has been erected here, with delightful gardens.

CASSANO, a town of Calabria Citra, in Naples, near the Gulf of Roſſano, with the title of a principality. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza.

CASSEL, the capital of Lower Heſſe, and reſidence of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſituated on the river Fulda. It is divided into 3 towns, the Old Town, the Lower New Town, and the Upper or French New Town. The Old Town and Lower New Town are in a great meaſure built in the ancient ſtyle, but the Upper New Town is very regular and handſome. This city contains many manufactures, and has a great trade. The number of its inhabitants in 1785 amounted to 20,000. Amongſt other

other buildings, that in which the colleges of government aſſemble, the arſenal, the foundery, and the houſe of correction, are particularly worthy of notice. No leſs ſo are the prince's pleaſure-grounds with the extenſive orangery, and the palace of Weiſſenſtein, with its admirable fountains and caſcades, about 3 miles from the city. During the war which commenced in 1756, this city was frequently in the hands of the French, being the head-quarters of the generals of that nation. They retained poſſeſſion of it till 1762, when they ſurrendered the place upon capitulation to the allies. In 1767 a beginning was made to demoliſh the former fortifications, which was completed in 6 or 7 years. The gates were removed back to the extremity of its former works, and the vacancy occaſioned thereby was filled up with new ſtreets, gardens, and promenades. The Collegium Carolinum of Caſſel was founded in 1709 by the Landgrave Charles. The drawing-ſchool formerly united with it was ſuppreſſed, inſtead of which an academy of painting and ſculpture was inſtituted in 1775. The muſeum contains a great quantity of antiquities, moſt of which were added thereto by the Landgrave Frederic II. to whom a ſtatue was erected in Frederic's Square, by the ſtates of Heſſe-Caſſel. The literary ſociety eſtabliſhed by him has, during the reign of the preſent ſovereign, been occupied with the hiſtory and antiquities of Germany, particularly of Heſſe. Caſſel lies in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 7° 5′ E.

Cassel, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, oppoſite the city of Mentz, with a bridge of boats over the Rhine. It has a great yearly fair for cattle, and lies 14 miles S. W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

Cassel, a town of France in the department of the North. It has a fortified caſtle, ſtanding on a high mountain, from whence in clear weather may be ſeen 30 towns and 400 villages. William III. Prince of Orange was defeated near this place by the French in 1677.

Castelaun, a diſtrict and ruined caſtle, in the Hundſrück, on the river Drim, in the county of Sponheim, near Simmern.

Castel Franco, a town of the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, with a deputy or podeſta, who poſſeſſes the civil and criminal juriſdiction, from whom an appeal lies only to Venice. The high road from Trent to Trevigio and Venice makes it a populous place. The number of inhabitants in the town and adjacent country is eſtimated at 6000. It lies 12 miles W. of Trevigio, in lat. 45° 39′ N. long. 9° 33′ E.

Castellane, the capital of a diſtrict of the department of the Lower Alps, in France.

Castellanetta, a ſmall town which gives the title of prince to the houſe of Mirabello, in the province of Otranto and kingdom of Naples. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of Taranto.

Castel Sardo, a large fortified town, with a harbour, in Capo di Saſſari, in Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and was formerly called Caſtel Aragoneſe, becauſe it was the firſt place taken by the Arragoneſe in this iſland, at the end of the thirteenth century. By command of the king it has been called Caſtel Sardo ſince 1767.

Caster, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Erft, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 9 miles E. of Jüliers.

Castiglione, a village of Tuſcany in the province of Siena, on the Gulf of Genoa.

Castra Nuova, a ſmall town of Sicily, on a hill, in Val di Mazzara.

Castro, a town and ſmall dutchy in the State of the Church, bounded on the eaſt by St. Peter's Patrimony, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, on the weſt by Tuſcany, and on the north by the province of Orvieto. Pope Paul III. gave it as a fief to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius Farneſe, who was afterwards Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Odard I. mortgaged this dutchy to the Monte di Pieta of Rome; and Pope Urban VIII. being unable to obtain of the duke either the intereſt or the principal, took poſſeſſion of it; but it was reſtored in 1644. In 1649 it again fell into the hands of the Pope, and as the biſhop ſent to the town of Caſtro was murdered on the road, it was demoliſhed, and the ſee removed to Aquapendente. In the year following, 1650, this dutchy was annexed to the Papal chamber; and although Lewis XIV. of France, by the treaty of Piſa in 1664, prevailed on Pope Alexander VII. to annul the act of incorporation, and allow the Duke of Parma 8 years to redeem it; yet it has remained in the poſſeſſion of the Pope ever ſince. It was again claimed by the Infant Don Carlos as Duke of Parma; but as the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza were ceded to the Emperor Charles VI. by the treaty of 1736, the former renounced all pretenſions to this dutchy.

Castro, a town on the Gulf of Venice, in Terra di Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto.

Castro Reale, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Demona.

Castua, a town of Iſtria, 5 miles from Fiume, ſituated on a high mountain on the Adriatic Sea; it is the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name.

Catanea, a town of Sicily in Val di Demona, at the mouth of the river Indicelle, which diſcharges itſelf into the great gulf of Catanea. It is the beſt town in the iſland next to Palermo, and is again in a very flouriſhing ſtate, notwithſtanding the injuries it has ſuſtained from earthquakes and the eruptions of Mount Ætna. In 1775 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 25,000. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Monreale. It lies 47 miles S. S. W. of Meſſina, in lat. 37° 32′ N. long. 12° 52′ E.

Catanzana, the capital of Calabria Oltra, in Naples, and reſidence of the governor of that province. It is very populous, and has fine ſilk manufactures. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Reggio.

Cavalere, a town in the biſhopric of Trent and

county of Tirol, near the river Ariſio, 16 miles S. S. E. of Botzen.

CAUB, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate, on the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Bacharach. It has 4 caſtles, Gutenfels, Rheinburg, Sauerburg, and Heppenheft. The town contains 164 houſes and 1 church, part of which belongs to the Catholics and part to the Calviniſts. On an iſland in the Rhine, oppoſite Caub, is a watch-tower, which ſerves both for the protection of the town and to enforce the collection of the toll from the Rhine. It lies 2 miles N. of Bacharach.

CEFALU, a town on a promontory of Sicily, in Val di Demona; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina.

CELANO, a ſmall town with the title of a county, near the Lake of Celano, in Abruzzo Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples.

CELLERFELD, an open mine-town in the Upper Harz, cloſe by Clauſenthal, with which it forms but one town, being ſeparated merely by the Zeller brook. It has ſtraight, ſpacious ſtreets, moſt of which are planted with lime-trees, a large market-place, wherein is a fine church, ſurrounded likewiſe with alleys of lime-trees. This town is the ſeat of the mine-office, both for the dominions of the Elector and Duke of Brunſwick. In the mint 200,000 dollars are annually coined, and the mine-towns of Wildeman and Lautenthal are obliged to bring their ſilver to this place. The ſuperintendency is immediately under the electoral and ducal conſiſtories. It lies 9 miles S. W. of Goſlar, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

CENIS, Mont Cenis, a celebrated mountain of the Alps, in the county of Maurienne, in Savoy, over which lies the road out of Savoy and Piedmont, forming alſo the boundary of thoſe provinces. On that ſide next to Larnebourg it is above 3 miles high; and though the road winds about in a ſerpentine direction, it is nevertheleſs ſo ſteep that paſſengers and their baggage muſt be carried either on mules or in litters. At the top of the mountain is a plain, with a lake, and a houſe called La Ramaſſe. In the lake are found large trout of 16 pounds weight.

CERENZA, a town of Naples, ſituated on a rock, in the principality of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severina: 10 miles N. of St. Severina.

CERNAY, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Befort.

CERVIONI, a village of the iſland of Corſica, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Aleria, ſince the deſtruction of that town.

CEVA, a marquiſate and town on the river Tanaro, with a fortified caſtle, lying in the principality of Piedmont, bordering on the diſtricts of Finale, Alba, Mondovi, Tenda, and Genoa. At this place the conſort of Victor Amadeus II. was confined in 1731. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Mondovi.

CHAALONS, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Marne, before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the river Marne, which divides it into three parts.

CHABLAIS, a dutchy in Savoy, bounded on the north by the lake and territory of Geneva, on the weſt by the dutchy of Genevois, on the ſouth by the lordſhip of Faucigny, and on the eaſt by the Valais. It is well cultivated, containing fields, vineyards, meadows, and foreſts. In ſpiritual matters it is under the Biſhop of Geneva. Benedict Maurice, half-brother to the King of Sardinia, at preſent bears the title of Duke of Chablais.

CHAM, a town and diſtrict in the electorate and circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the river Cham, at the conflux of that river and the Regen. It had formerly its own counts. It lies on the frontiers of Bohemia, and is in ſome meaſure fortified. In the year 1742 it was plundered and ſet on fire by the Pandours: 25 miles N. E. of Ratiſbon.

CHAMBERY, the capital of the dutchy of Savoy, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Leſſe and Orbane. The dukes of Savoy formerly reſided here, and it was the retreat of Victor Amadeus II. King of Sardinia, upon his abdication in 1730. Both the town and the extenſive citadel are fortified in the ancient manner, with high walls and deep ditches, and almoſt entirely ſurrounded with eminences, on which moſt of the fine buildings ſtand. In the year 1742 the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of this capital, and the Spaniſh prince Philip made his public entry at the end of the ſame year, but it was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The greater part of the nobility of Savoy reſide here, and the number of inhabitants is ſaid to amount to 20,000. In the neighbourhood are ſome good baths, which are much frequented in ſummer. This place is about 2½ miles in circumference. It was taken by the French in 1792, but they were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. Lat. 45° 36′ N. long. 3° 30′ E.

CHARLEMONT, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault, on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which runs the Maas, belonging to France. In 1555, when it was built by the Emperor Charles V. it belonged to Namur till it became ſubject to France in 1678, when it was annexed to Hainault. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Rocroy, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 2° 35′ E.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the Sambre: it was built as a protection to Namur in 1666 by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him. In 1693 it was taken by the French, but reſtored to Spain by the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713 it was ceded to the States General, and afterwards given up to the Emperor. In 1746 it was taken by the French after a ſiege of 16 days, who thereupon demoliſhed the greater part of its fortifications, and in that ſituation reſtored it at the peace of 1748. In 1792 it again fell into the hands of the French; but was retaken by the Auſtrians after two actions, in which the French loſt 11,000 men. In 1794 it again ſurrendered to the

latter. It lies 15 miles W. of Namur, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 2° 13′ E.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Ardennes, ſituated on the Meuſe, 2 miles N. of Mezieres.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a royal palace, with a magnificent garden and a newly-built town, 4 miles from Berlin, ſituated on the Spree. It is alſo called Lützenburg, from the neighbouring village of Lützen. It was built by the firſt Queen of Pruſſia Sophia Charlotte, and called after her name. In the year 1760, when Berlin was taken by the Imperial, Ruſſian, and Saxon troops, this palace ſuffered exceedingly, particularly the cabinet of antiquities of the late Cardinal Polignac, which King Frederic II. bought at Paris for 90,000 livres.

CHARMES, a town of France in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Mirecourt.

CHATEAU SALINS, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurthe, in France, where great quantities of ſalt are made.

CHATEAU VILAIN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Marne, in the diſtrict of Chaumont.

CHATEL, a ſmall town in the canton of Fribourg, 13 miles E. of Lauſanne.

CHATELET, a ſmall town on a hill, on the left bank of the Sambre, belonging to the biſhopric of Liege: 13 miles W. of Namur.

CHATEL SUR MOSELLE, a town of France in the department of the Voſges.

CHATILLON SUR SAONE, a town of France in the department of the Voſges, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of La Marche.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Marne.

CHEMNITZ, an ancient, celebrated, well-built town, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia. It has 4 ſuburbs, a ſuperintendency, a good ſchool, and a caſtle about a mile out of the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine ſtuffs are manufactured here. Its bleaching buſineſs is very conſiderable, and probably as ancient as the beginning of the fourteenth century. The number of inhabitants is 11,000. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Zwickaw, in lat. 50° 50′ N. long. 10° 32′ E.

CHERASCO, a large town, territory, and fortreſs of Piedmont, on the borders of the county of Aſti, between the rivers Tanaro and Stura. In the year 1631 a peace was concluded here between the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and France, reſpecting the dutchies of Montferrat and Mantua. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Foſſano, in lat. 44° 42′ N. long. 4° 34′ E.

CHERSO, an iſland and town with a harbour, in the gulf of Carnero, part of the Adriatic Sea. It belongs to Venice, and has the title of a county. It is in general only uſed as the timber magazine of Venice. It has an incomparably fine breed of cattle. Lat. 45° 10′ N. long. 12° 20′ E.

CHIARI, a ſmall town in the Venetian lordſhip of Breſciano, near the river Oglio. At this place the French were routed by the Imperialiſts in 1701. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Crema.

CHIAVENNA, a county on the Lake of Como, in the Griſons, wherein is a lake called Lago di Chiavenna.

CHIAVENNA, the capital of the county of the ſame name in the Griſons. It lies between high ridges of mountains, has a healthy air, handſome buildings, and a fortified caſtle, commanding the entrance into the Griſons. Not far from thence is the medicinal ſpring of St. Mauricius. It lies 22 miles E. N. E. of Bellinzona, in lat. 46° 15′ N. long. 7° 2′ E.

CHIEMSEE, otherwiſe called the Bavarian Sea, is an extenſive lake of Upper Bavaria, in the government of Burghauſen, between the rivers Inn and Salza. It is 35 miles in circumference, and in the midſt of it are two iſlands. On one of them is Frauenchiemſee, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other, Herrenchiemſee, an Auguſtine monaſtery.

CHIERI, a ſmall town in the county of Chieri, in Piedmont. It is well built, and carries on a great trade in all kinds of ſtuffs and cloths: 12 miles N. N. E. of Carignan.

CHIETI, the capital of Abruzzo Citra, on the river Peſcara, in Naples: it is a large town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.

CHIEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, between Mons and Ath.

CHIMAY, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the Netherlands and county of Hainault, ſituated on the river Blanche Eau, on the frontiers of Namur, 11 miles N. W. of Rocroy.

CHIOZA, a town with a harbour, on the iſland of Chioza, at the mouth of the Brenta Nuova, near Venice, where moſt of the ſalt uſed in the territories of Venice is made. Like Venice, it is built on piles, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 14 miles S. of Venice.

CHIVASSO, a ſmall fortified town on the Po, in the dutchy of Montferrat, 12 miles N. N. E of Turin.

CHIUSI, a ſmall town in the Sienneſe and dutchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Chiano, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Sienna: 42 miles N. E. of Sienna.

CHOCZ, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kalicz.

CHOTIEBORZ, a village and caſtle in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, 6 miles N. N. E. of Deutſch Brod.

CHOYNICE, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, 30 miles E. of New Stettin.

CHREILSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the Jaxt, on the borders of the provoſtſhip of Elwangen. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and not far from the town a medicinal ſpring. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Anſpach.

CHRIST-

CHRISTBURG, a diſtrict and royal borough, with a caſtle on a hill, ſituated on the river Sorge, in the diſtrict of Marienburg, in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles S. E. of Marienburg.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 18 miles N. of Sorau, belonging to the Count of Promnitz-Sorau. Its cloth manufactures were eſtabliſhed by Sileſian refugees.

CHRUDIM, a well-built royal town, in the circle of the ſame name and kingdom of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Chrudimka. The circle lies between thoſe of Czaſlau and Königingratz, on the confines of Moravia, and contains 33 towns.

CHUR, or COIRE, the capital of the Griſons and the League of God's Houſe, on the river Pleſſur, in a valley between two mountains, about 2½ miles from the Rhine; it is an opulent, handſome town, with a good trade. It was formerly, till the year 1498, a free Imperial city, but now belongs, with the exception of certain privileges, to its own biſhop, who is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire. The palace, where the biſhop reſides, is in the town, but is ſeparated from it by a gate, which is never ſhut. In the ſame quarter is the cathedral, round which dwell the few Catholics remaining in Chur. The reſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts. The biſhop had formerly very conſiderable revenues, as the greater part of the League of God's Houſe belonged to the dioceſe; but moſt of the communities rendered themſelves independent of his juriſdiction in conſideration of a ſum of money, and others without expence, by changing their religion. At preſent his revenues amount to ſomething more than 10,000 florins, moſt of which he receives from Tirol. The chapter conſiſts of 24 canons, who chooſe the biſhop, but are under the influence of the court of Vienna. Coire was taken by the French in 1798, but they were diſpoſſeſſed of it the following year by the Auſtrians. It lies 20 miles E. S. E. of Glarus, and 34 N. of Chiavenna, in lat. 46° 48′ N. long. 7° 7′ E.

CHURCH, STATE OF THE, or PAPAL TERRITORY, is bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, on the weſt by Florence, Modena, and Mantua, and on the north by the territories of Venice. Its principal rivers are the Tiber and the Po.

The State of the Church is divided into 12 provinces: the Bologneſe; the dutchy of Ferrara; Romagna; the dutchy of Urbino; Ancona; Spoleto; Perugino; Orvieto; the dutchy of Caſtro; the Patrimony of St. Peter; Sabina; and Campagna di Roma. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2,180,000. The principal places in it are Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini, Urbino, Ancona, Loretto, Spoleto, Perugia, Orvieto, and Viterbo. Before the revolution the town of Avignon, in France, with its territory, likewiſe belonged to the Pope. Bologna, Urbino, Romagna, and Ferrara, are called legations, being governed by Papal legates (although, to ſpare expence, only vice-legates are appointed over thoſe places. The vice-legate of Urbino has the title of Preſident of Legation). The remaining provinces have other governors. A legate retains his office 3 years.

The ſoil is not uniformly fertile throughout the whole Eccleſiaſtical State. Some parts produce corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, and have a very wholeſome air; in others, agriculture is almoſt totally neglected, and the air very unhealthy. It abounds in metals and minerals. As this is the reſidence of the head of the Roman Catholic religion, it is not ſurpriſing that no other Chriſtians enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion except Roman Catholics; but, however, great numbers of Jews are to be met with at Rome; and Proteſtant foreigners enjoy perfect liberty. There are certain things which the Pope alone has power to perform; to theſe belong canonization, or making ſaints of deceaſed perſons, which is done with great ſolemnity; imparting the archiepiſcopal cloak and cruzada in Portugal and Spain; the ſolemn benediction of the people; pronouncing the curſe againſt heretics and unbelievers; the conſecration of the golden roſe and ſword for valiant Roman Catholic heroes; and the appointment and management of the jubilee.

All tranſactions in the courts of the Papal dominions muſt be conducted according to the Roman civil law, and the laws of the Roman Catholic church.

The Rota is the higheſt eccleſiaſtical tribunal. It is compoſed of 12 prelates, 8 of whom muſt be Italians, 1 French, 1 Spaniſh, and 1 German. They are called Uditori di Ruota, and decide in all diſputes of the clergy, whether relating to ſpiritual or temporal matters, which are ſubject to the cogniſance of this court.

The Penitentiaria is a tribunal for the inveſtigation of particular matters of conſcience, and which grants at pleaſure ſecret diſpenſations in the name of the Pope, ſealed with red wax, which are directed to a father confeſſor. The preſident of this tribunal is called Penitentiere Maggiore; he is always a cardinal, and has under him a ſubpenitentiary, 24 procurators, and a great number of penitentiary prieſts; the latter of whom are appointed by the principal churches in Rome, and aſſiſt him with their advice in difficult caſes.

The Pope is ſtyled by Roman Catholics, Moſt Holy Father, and his Holineſs. His arms are always the family arms, over which is the triple crown, and underneath the Papal croſs keys. His reſidence is at Rome, where there are three magnificent Papal palaces; the Vatican, the Quirinal on Monte Cavallo, and the Lateran, which was the habitation of the ancient popes.

In the firſt centuries the Roman church choſe its own biſhops. Under the Chriſtian emperors it was requiſite that the election of the biſhops ſhould be confirmed by them. When in the ſequel the Heruli and Eaſt Goths made themſelves maſters of

Italy, their kings confirmed the choice of biſhops, and decided in conteſted elections. When Italy became ſubject to the Greek emperors, they aſſumed all the rights of their predeceſſors, and the biſhops of Rome were even obliged to pay a ſum of money to be confirmed in their office. This was remitted by Conſtantine IV.; but both he and his ſucceſſors retained the right of final confirmation. This right afterwards belonged to the kings of the Franks, and Germany afterwards becoming the ſeat of the Empire, to the German Roman emperors, who did not long retain it.—In the twelfth century Pope Innocent II. decreed, that the Pope ſhould be choſen only by the Roman clergy, excluding the people; and in the ſame manner, by a decree of Alexander III. the election was confined ſolely to the college of cardinals. The election takes place in the chapel of St. Sixtus. There are three different methods of election: by inſpiration, when the choice of all the cardinals falls on the ſame perſon; by compromiſe, when a perſon is propoſed by one or more, and the others concur therein; and by majority of votes, either by ſcrutiny or acceſſes. The Pope muſt at leaſt have two thirds of the votes. The cardinals give their votes on ſmall pieces of paper (bolletini) about the ſize of an octavo leaf, folded eight times to about the breadth of a perſon's thumb, and ſealed in ſuch a manner, that the name of him for whom it is given, but not of the giver, may be read without breaking it open. Three cardinals choſen by lot are ſcrutineers, who read aloud the names of the perſons for whom the votes are given, and when they find that any one has two thirds of them, he is elected by ſcrutiny: but as this does not always happen, the cardinals who had before given their votes to this or to that perſon, may alter their intention and give them to another. When the number requiſite is completed thereby, it is called an election by acceſſion, or coming over. The ſcrutiny takes place in a forenoon, and acceſſion in an afternoon.

But upon an election, a Roman Emperor and the King of Spain can prevent any one from being elected; that is, the cardinals of thoſe nations may, in the name of their ſovereign, proteſt againſt the election of any cardinal who may be propoſed. When the election is over, the Pope elect is made acquainted with the reſult, his concurrence is deſired, and he is aſked what name he will aſſume as Pope inſtead of his Chriſtian name (but this rule is ſometimes liable to exceptions); he is then clothed in the Papal habit in the chapel, and placed upon the chair before the altar, where the cardinals for the firſt time pay him the honour of adoration. Hereupon a cardinal deacon makes known the election to the people, whereupon the conclave, which was before locked up, is opened. The adoration takes place a ſecond time in the chapel of Sixtus, after which it is repeated with much greater ſolemnity in the church of St. Peter. As the Pope cannot hold any conſiſtory, nor tranſact any buſineſs in his official capacity before his coronation, it generally takes place ſix or eight days after his election. Should it ſo happen that the Pope elect is not a biſhop, he is firſt ordained: he then reads maſs in St. Peter's church, and is afterwards carried to a place near it, called Limina Apoſtolorum. Here, ſeated on a throne erected for the occaſion, he is crowned with the triple crown by the eldeſt cardinal deacon, which, with ſeveral other ceremonies uſual upon ſuch an occaſion, concludes the ſolemnity. As the Lateran church is properly the epiſcopal church belonging to the Biſhop of Rome, the Pope, after the coronation, with great pomp takes poſſeſſion of it by accepting the key; which ceremony is performed in the Lateran palace cloſe by the church.

It is natural to ſuppoſe that the revenues of the Pope were much more conſiderable before the Reformation than at preſent: they are ſtill, however, very great, although they have ſuffered another diminution by the revolution in France; but it is a very difficult matter to make any calculation, as they in a great meaſure depend on a variety of adventitious circumſtances. They are derived from the taxes paid by the different provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical State, the fees for the archbiſhop's and biſhop's pallium, diſpenſations, jubilees, &c. They may amount to nearly 620,000*l.* ſterling. The military force is compoſed of the Swiſs guard (which undergoes no alteration upon the death of a Pope), the horſe life-guards, who are all noblemen, two of whom continually guard the Pope's perſon; 9 companies of foot, 1 company of cuiraſſiers, 1 of light-horſe, each of 60 men. Beſides theſe, there is the militia of the country, conſiſting of horſe, foot, and artillery, entirely compoſed of handicraftſmen and peaſants. The ſtrongeſt towns are Civita Vecchia, Orvieto, Bologna, Ferrara, Urbino, Perugia. The caſtle of St. Angelo ſerves as a citadel to Rome. It is conſtantly provided with all kinds of ammunition and a ſtrong garriſon. The Papal crown and the treaſure of Sixtus V. are preſerved there. It is likewiſe uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners. Several veſſels and gallies are kept at Civita Vecchia for the protection of the coaſts.

Cikonow, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the caſtellan and ſtaroſt.

Cilley, formerly a county in the circle of Auſtria, between the Save and the Drave, forming at preſent the middle part of Stiria. The capital of it, Cilley, lies on the river Saen, where it receives the Köding and becomes navigable, and contains above 200 houſes. It has a conſiderable commiſſion trade on goods going to and from Vienna and Trieſt. The caſtle of Upper Cilley, ſtanding on a mountain at ſome diſtance from the town, is gone to decay; but about 4 miles from it is the caſtle of New Cilley, which is a handſome building, formerly the reſidence of the counts. Barbara, conſort of the Emperor Sigiſmund, was of the houſe of Cilley.

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It lies 25 miles S.W. of Marchburg, in lat. 46° 21′ N. long. 12° 54′ E.

CINEY, a town of the biſhopric of Liege, in Weſtphalia, 7 miles E. of Dinant.

CIRKNITZ SEA, a lake of Lower Carniola, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains of chalk-ſtone. In dry ſeaſons it is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference, but when full is 40 miles round. Under the natural bed of it are many holes and cavities, which extend ſeveral miles, forming another ſubterranean lake. It contains ſeveral hills, which upon the return of the water become iſlands. The largeſt of them is called Vorneck, on which lies the village of Ottok. The pits and holes in this lake are formed ſo as to imbibe the water, which upon returning ruſhes out of them, ſometimes in the form of waves, at others as if from a ſpout. Sometimes a thunder-ſtorm occaſions its returning through a pit. One of them is never frozen over in winter. Beſides the pits which ſupply the lake with water, it is increaſed by ſeveral brooks and ſprings. The ebb and flood do not happen annually at ſtated periods; ſometimes the water does not run off for 3 or more years; and ſometimes the lake is ſeveral years without being filled, although it may ſometimes happen two or three times a year. For theſe reaſons there is no regular ſeed-time nor harveſt. But ſometimes on the dry parts of the lake they venture to ſow buck-wheat, which is ready for the ſickle in 6 weeks. On the iſland of Vorneck the inhabitants raiſe corn, and on the other iſlands different kinds of vegetables. The lake yields excellent paſturage, the greater part of it being generally overgrown with graſs and reeds. As ſoon as the water ſubſides, oxen and horſes are driven on it out of the neighbouring places, and the water does not hurt the paſturage if it does not ſtay too long. The lake has plenty of fiſh and wild fowl; the latter are met with in great abundance when inundated.

CITADELLA, a ſmall town in the territory of Padua, near the river Brenta, 8 miles S. S. W. of Caſtel Franco.

CITADELLA, a ſmall town with a harbour, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Minorca, of which it is the capital.

CITTA DEL STOLE, a town in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, built in 1565 by Coſmo I. Duke of Tuſcany: 15 miles S. S. W. of Ravenna.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, the capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Tiber in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 23 miles N. of Perugia.

CITA NOVA, a ſmall town with the title of a dutchy in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice, and belonging to the houſe of Ceſarini.

CITA NUOVA, a town on the weſtern coaſt of Iſtria, belonging to Venice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udine, and is but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthineſs of the air. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a ſmall town on a rock in the Patrimony of St. Peter, in the State of the Church. It is the ſee of a biſhop united with that of Orta, and is immediately under the Pope.

CIVITA DUCALE, a ſmall town of Naples in Abruzzo Oltra, on the river Velino, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti. An earthquake in 1703 committed great devaſtation here.

CIVIDAL DI FRIUL, a pretty large town in Friul, on the river Natiſone, belonging to Venice, 18 miles N. of Aquileia.

CIVITA DI PENNA, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Oltra; the ſee of a biſhop united with Atri.

CIVITA VECCHIA, the beſt ſea-port in the Papal territories on the Mediterranean Sea. It is a ſtrong place, and in 1741 was made a free port by the Pope. It was taken by the French in 1798, but retaken by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians the following year. It lies 27 miles N.W. of Rome, in lat. 42° 3′ N. long. 9° 30′ E.

CLAGENFURT, the capital of Carinthia, on the river Glan, in a country, the air of which is rather unhealthy on account of the adjacent lakes. The town is not large, but well built, having ſpacious ſtreets, about 600 houſes, and 10,000 inhabitants. The town-houſe is a large building, and in the market-place is a marble ſtatue of the Emperor Leopold I. It has beſide a ſociety for the encouragement of agriculture and the uſeful arts, a manufactory of cloth, and a conſiderable one of white lead. In the ſuburbs is the reſidence of the Archdutcheſs Maria Anna, aunt of the preſent Emperor. This town was for a ſhort time in the poſſeſſion of the French in 1797. It lies 16 miles E. of Villach, in lat. 46° 41′ N. long. 11° 42′ E.

CLAIRVAUX, a village and caſtle in the dutchy of Luxemburg, formerly belonging to Auſtria, 30 miles N. of Luxemburg.

CLAUSEN, a ſmall town in Tirol, with a caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of Brixen, near the river Eiſack, between Brixen and Botzen. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the Houſe of Auſtria, but the revenues belong to the Biſhop of Brixen. In the adjacent country grows a fine red wine. Lat. 46° 37′ N. long. 9° 12′ E.

CLAUSTHAL, a large, open mine-town belonging to the Elector of Hannover, in the Upper Harz, cloſe to Cellerfeld. The mint here is a very fine building, wherein between 4 and 500,000 ſilver dollars are annually coined. The place contains 800 houſes and 10,000 inhabitants; together with a ſupreme mine-office, a ſchool or ſeminary, and an orphan-houſe. Near the town are ſome very celebrated ſilver-mines, which afford employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Goſlar, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

CLEVE, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the ſouth by Pruſſian Gelderland, on the weſt by Dutch Gelderland, on the north by the county of Zutphen, and on the ſouth by the county of Mark, Cologne, and Münſter. The river Rhine

Rhine runs through it. Since the year 1753 this dutchy has been divided into 3 circles, called after the towns of Cleve, Weſel, and Emmerich. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, but Catholics and Lutherans are likewiſe tolerated in ſome places.

Cleve, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, is a neat town, built in the Dutch ſtyle, ſituated on an eminence. It lies about 4 miles from the Rhine, with which it has a communication by means of a navigable canal. The caſtle, which likewiſe ſtands on a hill, is called Schawenburg. The war and domain chambers aſſemble therein, and the other colleges of government meet in a building adjoining the caſtle. The inhabitants, whoſe number is about 5000, are of all three religions. The Catholics have a collegiate church, 2 convents for men, and 1 for women; and there is likewiſe a congregation of Mennoniſts here. In the year 1755 a ſilk manufactory was eſtabliſhed; beſides which it contains a royal mint; and about a mile from the town is the menagerie, which is very much frequented on account of its pleaſant walks, fountains, caſcades, and baths. In the year 1757 this town and the whole dutchy was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, but reſtored in 1762, in conſequence of the peace of Fontainebleau. It was again taken by the French in 1794. It lies in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 3° 37′ E.

Clermont, a ſmall town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on an eminence on the Ayr, 12 miles W. S. W. of Verdun.

Clerval, a town of France in the department of the Doubs, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames.

Clundert, a town of South Holland, on the iſland of Ruygenhill, 10 miles N. W. of Breda, on the frontiers of Brabant. It belonged as a lordſhip to the Prince of Orange.

Coblenz, a town in the electorate of Triers and reſidence of the elector, in the diſtrict of Ehrenbreitſtein, ſituated in a very pleaſant country at the conflux of the Rhine and Moſelle: over the former of which there is a bridge of boats, but over the latter a handſome ſtone bridge. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the caſtle, or archiepiſcopal palace, a great number of fine churches and convents, the college and academy formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, the archiepiſcopal ſeminary, the orphan-houſe, and the town-houſe. It has 2 annual fairs, each of which laſts 14 days. The number of inhabitants is computed at 12,000. In the year 1688 it was ineffectually beſieged by the French; it was taken by them in the month of October 1794. The fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, or Hermanſtein, which ſtands on a mountain, and has a communication with Coblenz by means of the bridge of boats over the Rhine, is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt celebrated fortifications in Germany. Coblenz lies 35 miles N. N. W. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 22′ N. long. 5° 13′ E.

Coburg, a principality lying between Bayreuth, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg; and, although in Franconia, belongs to the circle of Upper Saxony. It comprehends the diſtricts of Coburg, Neuſtadt, Sonnefeld, Neuhaus, Sonneberg, Hildburghauſen, Veilſdorf, Heldburg, Königſberg, Shalkau, and Eisfeld, which are divided among the families of Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Hildburghauſen. Upon the death of Albert, the laſt duke of Saxe-Coburg, in 1699, of Chriſtian of Eiſenberg in 1707, and of Henry of Römhild in 1710, a long diſpute for the ſucceſſion to their dominions took place between the different branches of the line of Gotha, which was ſubmitted to the Imperial council at Vienna, and they were in the mean time governed in their joint names; till at length, in 1714, by the deciſion of the Imperial council, the diſtricts of Saxe Gotha, Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Hildburghauſen, were declared the property of the families of the ſame name. In the year 1753, the Elector of Saxony and Prince of Anſpach, as Imperial commiſſioners, declared the diſtrict of Coburg to belong to the line of Saalfeld, and the diſtricts of Sonneberg and Neuhaus to Meinungen. The principality of Coburg does not contain quite 140 ſquare miles, and has 26,000 inhabitants. To a Roman month it pays 47 florins 3½ kr. and to a chamber aſſeſſment 23 dollars 44 kr. The right of voting at the diet for Coburg, ſo long conteſted between Meinungen and Coburg, has been divided by a compact in 1771, ſo that both houſes enjoy it alternately, Saxe-Meinungen 21 years and a half, and Coburg-Saalfeld 11 years and a half.

Coburg, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the Itſch, with a princely caſtle, called Ehrenburg. It is the ſeat of the upper colleges of adminiſtration belonging to the houſe of Coburg-Saalfeld. The town itſelf is not large, but the ſuburbs are very extenſive, and were ſtill more ſo before the thirty years war, in which Coburg ſuffered very much. Both together contain 43 ſtreets, 5 churches, 730 dwelling-houſes, and 7000 inhabitants. The market is a fine ſquare, wherein ſtands the council-houſe. In this town is an academical gymnaſium, founded and liberally endowed by Duke John Caſimir, in 1605. In 1677, by Imperial authority, this gymnaſium was allowed all the rights and privileges of an univerſity. It contains 2 public libraries and a cabinet of natural curioſities. Beſides other branches of trade, here are manufactures of porcelain; and at the ſtone manufactory in the prince's palace all kinds of valuable articles in petrified wood are made. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Hildburghauſen, in lat. 50° 17′ N. long. 8° 47′ E.

Coesfeld, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, near the ſource of the river Berkel. Next to Münſter it is the largeſt town in the whole biſhopric, and was formerly a Hanſe town. It was the reſidence of the biſhops before they made themſelves maſters of Münſter. It lies 17 miles W. of Münſter, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 4° 56′ E.

Coevorden, a town of Overyſſel, on the little river Aa, capital of the diſtrict of Drenthe. It is

an important poſt, and is rendered very ſtrong by its ſituation in a moraſs, as well as by its fortifications. It lies 33 miles s. of Gröningen.

Colberg, a pretty large, fortified, trading town, in the principality of Camin, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea. It has a harbour, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It was once a Hanſe town, has an exchange and collegiate church; likewiſe good linen manufactures and conſiderable ſalt ſprings, but the want of wood prevents their being turned to ſuch advantage as they might. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, in number about 5000, is their extenſive commerce and trade to Poland, and the ſalmon fiſhery, which is very productive. In the autumn of 1758 the Ruſſians laid ſiege to this town, but were obliged to abandon it. In the year 1760 it was again cloſely beſieged by the Ruſſians, who failed likewiſe in this ſecond attempt. They reſumed the ſiege in the ſpring of 1761, and in October the ſame year it ſurrendered by capitulation. In the year 1762 it was reſtored to Pruſſia, in conſequence of the treaty concluded between that power and Ruſſia. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Camin, in lat. 54° 9′ N. long. 13° 11′ E.

Colditz, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on the Zwickau Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig and electorate of Saxony, inhabited by linen-weavers and ſtuff-makers. The adjacent country yields good fuller's earth. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Leipzig.

Colle, a ſmall town in the vicariate of the ſame name, ſituated on a hill in Tuſcany, near the river Elza. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence.

Cölleda, likewiſe called Cologne on the Unſtrut, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Weiſſenſee and circle of Thuringia, belonging to Baron Werthern. In 1760 it ſuſtained great injury from fire. It lies 13 miles N. of Weimar.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, which ſtands on the rivers Thür, Fecht, and Lauch. It is ſurrounded with walls, but not fortified. The number of inhabitants is above 18,000.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane.

Cologne, an archbiſhopric in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the eaſt by the Rhine and the dutchy of Berg; on the ſouth, by Triers; on the weſt, by Triers, the Eifel, the dutchies of Juliers and Gelderland; and on the north, by the county of Moers and the dutchies of Berg and Cleve. The adjoining countries are ſituated in ſuch a manner as to divide it into ſeveral parts. In length it is about 100 miles; its breadth varies, but upon an average is 15 miles. It is divided into the Rheniſh and Weſtphalian ſee; the former is ſubdivided into the upper and lower, the latter of which comprehends the Rheniſh and that of Lippe, or Veſt Recklingſhauſen. To the Rheniſh upper archbiſhopric belong the diſtricts of Andernach, Aldenar, Bonn, Bruel, Godeſberg and Mehlen, Hordt, Lechenich, Zülpich, Rheinbach, Nurburg, Aldenwied and Linz-Neuerburg, Zeltingen, and Rachtig. The Rheniſh lower archbiſhopric comprehends the diſtricts of Cologne and Duez, Hülchrath, Linn and Uerdingen, Kempen, Liedberg, and Rheinberg. The upper yields good wine; the lower, corn and flax; and towards the Eifel are mines of lead and iron. The principal river is the Rhine; beſides which the country is watered by the Nette, Aar, Erp, and Nerſs. The ſubjects of this archbiſhopric are repreſented by the ſtates compoſed of 4 colleges, and claim an exemption from taxes of all kinds not impoſed with their voluntary concurrence, except ſuch as are paid to the Empire or circle, and for this reaſon they call the ſums granted by the provincial aſſemblies *ſubſidia charitativa*; of ſuch ſums the Weſtphalian part of the archbiſhopric contributes two fifths. Theſe 4 colleges are, 1ſt, The chapter, the ſeat of which is at Cologne, and contains 50 prebends, one of which is held by the Pope, and one by the Emperor, who therefore have their own chaplains, or vicars. Of the other 48, half are capitular and half domiciliary prebends, ſome of which are filled by princes and counts, and for ſome only a univerſity degree is requiſite. To the provincial aſſemblies the chapter ſends 4 canons and their ſyndic.—2. The counts: to theſe belong the Elector and Archbiſhop of Cologne, for Odenkirchen; the Duke of Aremberg and Croy, for the tower at Arweiler; the hereditary marſhal the Count of Salm, for Bedbur, Alfter, and Hackenbroich; the Count of Salm of Bedburg, for Erp; the Count of Mark, for Saffenburg; the Count of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, for Wevelinghoven and Helfenſtein; the Count of Bentheim-Bentheim, for the hereditary bailiwick of Cologne; the Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt, for Alpen.—3. The nobility, compoſed of the poſſeſſors of eſtates, which entitle their owners to a ſeat at the provincial aſſemblies.---4. The towns of Andernach, Neus, Bonn, Arweiler, Linz, Kempen, Rheinberg, Zülpich, Bruel, Lechenich, Unkel, Zons, Linn, Uerdingen, Rheinbach, Meckenheim and Renſe, each of which ſends its repreſentatives. The provincial aſſemblies are uſually held at Bonn, and the quarterly meetings of the committee of the ſtates at Cologne. By the compromiſe between the ſtates and the archbiſhop in 1463 and 1550, his power has been greatly circumſcribed, to the advantage of the ſtates, and particularly of the chapter. The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is the Catholic; but there are here and there Proteſtants, who live unreſtrained. Three vicars-general divide the ſpiritual juriſdiction with the archbiſhop, which they exerciſe in his name. Under them are 6 archdeacons, and each archdeaconry is ſubdivided into a certain number of deaneries. The military force is compoſed of 1 regiment of infantry, the greater part of which is in garriſon at Bonn, 1 company of huſſars, and 1 company of life-guards, of 50 men.

The church of Cologne had a biſhop at the commencement

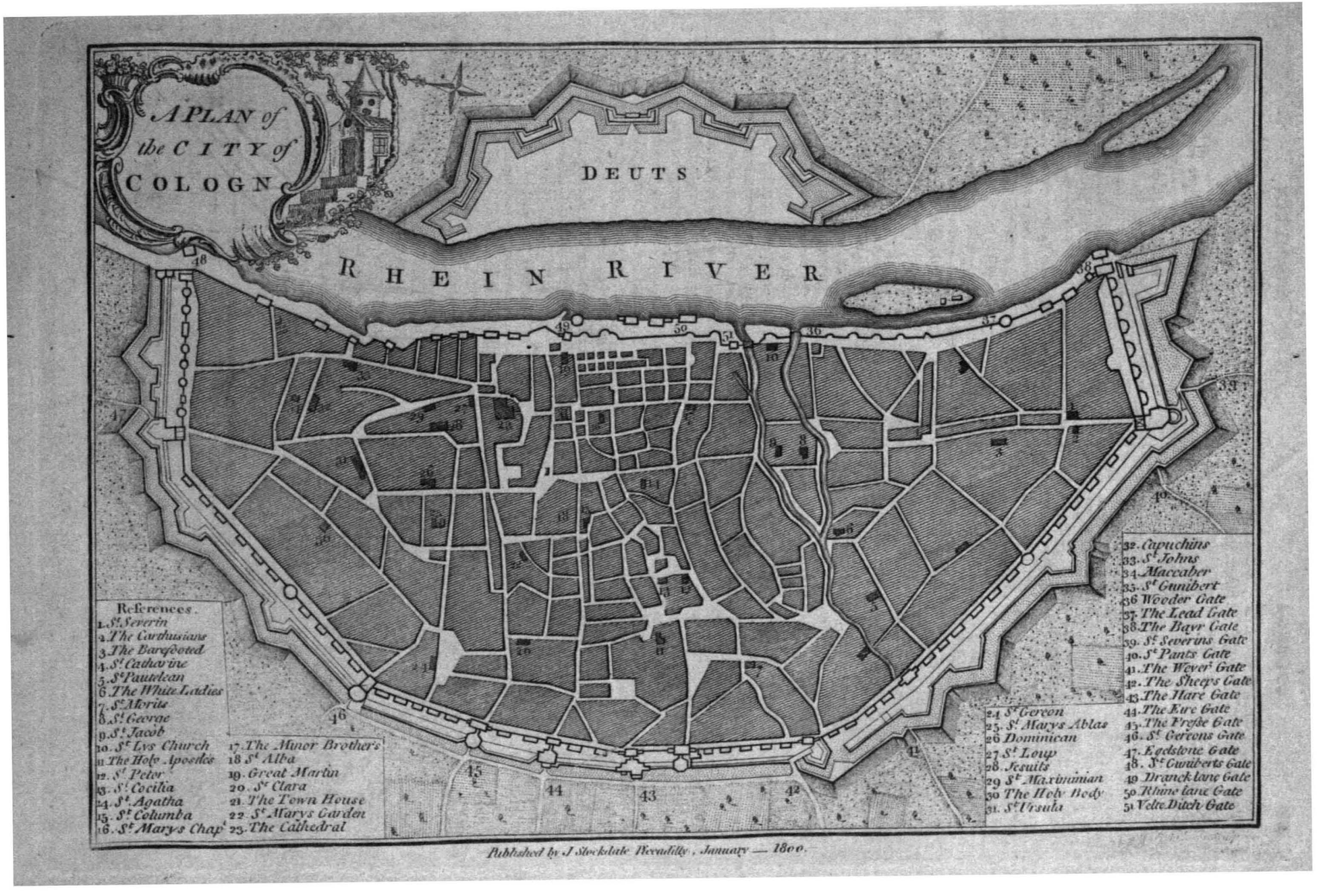
mencement of the fourth century, and archbiſhops before the end of the eighth. Since the eleventh century they have always been legates and arch-chancellors of the apoſtolic chair, and arch-chancellors of the Holy Roman Empire in Italy. The matricular contingent of this elector is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins. To a chamber tax he contributes 811 dollars 58½ kr. The elector reſides at Bonn.

Cologne, one of the largeſt, moſt ancient, and celebrated free Imperial cities, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Hanſeatic league. It contains 8000 houſes, but not more than 40,000 inhabitants, upon the higheſt computation; of whom a very large proportion is compoſed of the beggars, although Cologne contains a workhouſe, 16 hoſpitals, many foundations for infirm women, and numerous charities, which are diſtributed in money and food at ſtated times. Above a fourth part of the city is not built upon, being partly occupied by market-places, one of the fineſt of which is the new market, and partly by vineyards. The wine produced here will not keep, and of courſe cannot be exported. The magiſtrates and citizens are Catholics, but here are likewiſe ſome Proteſtants, who however cannot obtain the privileges of citizenſhip. In 1788 they had a proſpect of procuring permiſſion to erect a meeting-houſe, but herein they were diſappointed through the violent oppoſition and zeal of the Catholics. They therefore attend divine ſervice as formerly, at Mühlheim, in the dutchy of Berg. This city contains conſiderable manufactures of ribands, ſtockings, tobacco, and likewiſe laces; but its trade is far from flouriſhing, notwithſtanding its advantageous ſituation and ſtaple right, which latter at leaſt procures it a commiſſion trade. A few houſes only carry on a trade of any conſequence in ſpices, wines, iron-wares, timber, &c. Its principal commercial intercourſe is with Holland and Frankfurt on the Mayn. The citizens are divided into 22 companies. The proper magiſtracy is compoſed of 49 perſons, and 2 out of the 6 burgomaſters always execute the duties of that office. The inferior magiſtrates are the repreſentatives of the 22 companies, who aſſemble every quarter of a year, and take cogniſance of the government of the regular magiſtrates. The clergy is very numerous, exceeding 2000 perſons. Cologne contains 9 collegiate churches, 2 convents for nuns of noble extraction, 2 abbies, 19 pariſh-churches, 39 nunneries, 17 convents for men, a commandery of the Teutonic order, another of the order of St. John, and 49 chapels. The cathedral, a Gothic ſtructure, was begun to be built in 1248, and is not quite finiſhed. Amongſt the other public buildings the principal are, the town-houſe, the arſenal, containing artillery and accoutrements worthy of notice, the orphan-houſe, and foundling hoſpital. As early as the thirteenth century Cologne was celebrated for its literary inſtitutions; and in 1388 an univerſity was founded by the magiſtrates, which obtained of Pope Urban VI. the ſame privileges as that of Paris. It is likewiſe the ſeat of the archiepiſcopal chapter, of ſeveral electoral courts, and has an academy belonging to the archbiſhop. The citizens take an oath of fidelity and allegiance to every archbiſhop upon his election, as long as he inſures to them the enjoyment of the ancient privileges handed down from their anceſtors. The Elector does not admit Cologne to be a free Imperial city, but as ſuch it has the firſt ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench of Imperial cities, at the diets of the Empire and circle. Its revenues ariſe almoſt entirely from the exciſe, and it has no territory beyond the walls of the town. It is divided into 8 quarters, each of which has its colonel and other officers. The garriſon is compoſed of 3 companies of ſoldiers paid by the town, commanded by a captain-lieutenant. The citizens do duty at the gates by night. The contingent of this city, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 25 horſe and 200 foot, or 1100 florins. To a chamber tax it gives 405 dollars 72½ kr. Since the latter end of the ſixteenth century, Cologne has been the reſidence of a Papal nuncio, who was then firſt appointed by occaſion of an attempt of the Elector Gebhard II. to introduce the Proteſtant religion. Since 1785 the right of the Pope to ſend a nuncio has been diſputed by the German archbiſhops and Pacca, who in 1786 was appointed as ſucceſſor to the Nuncio Belliſomi, but was never acknowledged in that capacity: this affair ſtill remains undecided. Between Cologne and Deuz is a bridge of boats over the Rhine, which, like that at Bonn, belongs to ſeveral proprietors. At the end of February 1784, Cologne ſuſtained great injury from an inundation of the Rhine. The French, after defeating General Clairfait, took poſſeſſion of Cologne without any reſiſtance, on October 6, 1794. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Duſſeldorf, in lat. 50° 54′ N. long. 4° 32′ E.

Comachio, a ſmall town, fortreſs, and county, ſituated in a diſtrict full of ſwamps and lakes, in the dutchy of Ferrara, near the Gulf of Venice, entirely inhabited by fiſhermen, who trade in ſalted eels. This tract of land lies between two mouths of the Po, called Il Po di Volano, and Il Po di Primato. During the diſputes between the Emperor Joſeph I. and Pope Clement XI. in the year 1708, this place was garriſoned and fortified by the Imperialiſts, becauſe the Pope claimed it at the ſame that he ſeized upon Ferrara, although it belonged to the Duke of Modena as a fief of the Empire. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Ravenna. The town is interſected by a great number of canals, which give it a ſimilarity to Venice. It lies 16 miles S. of Meſola, in lat. 44° 41′ N. long. 9° 50′ E.

Comines, a town of Flanders divided by the river Lys into two parts, one of which formerly belonged to the French, and the other to the Houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1793. It was the birth-place of the celebrated ſtateſman and hiſtorian Philip of Comines.

Commercy, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe, in France, ſituated on the river Meuſe.


A PLAN of the CITY of COLOGN
DEUTS
RHEIN RIVER
References.
1. St. Severin
2. The Carthusians
3. The Barefooted
4. St. Catharine
5. St. Pantelean
6. The White Ladies
7. St. Moritz
8. St. George
9. St. Jacob
10. St. Lys Church
11. The Holy Apostles
12. St. Peter
13. St. Cecilia
14. St. Agatha
15. St. Columba
16. St. Marys Chap.
17. The Minor Brother's
18 St. Alba
19. Great Martin
20. St. Clara
21. The Town House
22. St. Marys Garden
23. The Cathedral
24 St. Gereon
25. St. Marys Ablas
26 Dominican
27 St. Loup
28. Jesuits
29 St. Maximinian
30 The Holy Body
31. St. Ursula
32. Capuchins
33. St. Johns
34. Maccaber
35. St. Gunibert
36 Wooder Gate
37. The Lead Gate
38. The Bayr Gate
39. St. Severins Gate
40. St. Pants Gate
41. The Weverl Gate
42. The Sheeps Gate
43. The Hare Gate
44. The Eure Gate
45. The Freske Gate
46. St. Gereons Gate
47. Egelstone Gate
48. St. Gunberts Gate
49 Dranck lane Gate
50 Rhine lane Gate
51 Velte Ditch Gate
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